

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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ABE SUPPORTS VISITS WITH SOVIET LAWMAKERS

OW170319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 17 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Friday expressed support for proposed exchange visits between Soviet and Japanese lawmakers. Abe, who just returned from a trip to Moscow, also outlined the government's position that Japan wants to improve the strained relations with the Soviet Union.

"It is a very good idea," Abe told a news conference when asked to comment on a Soviet proposal for dialogue between Soviet and Japanese lawmakers.

Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi Thursday disclosed the proposed dialogue, saying Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Vladimir Pavlov had raised the idea earlier this month. The Soviets also expressed interest in the proposed dialogue when he was in Moscow to attend Yuriy Andropov's funeral, suggesting that Moscow could send a Politburo member to Tokyo if the idea was acceptable to Japan, Ishibashi said.

In expressing his support for the proposed dialogue, Abe said he felt contacts between the two countries, which had virtually been broken off after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, should be resumed at both government and private levels. During a Cabinet session earlier in the day, Abe also outlined the government position that Japan wants to maintain "stable relations" with the Soviet Union which he said was "an important neighbor" to Japan. Abe made the remarks after he briefed his Cabinet colleagues on his talks with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in Moscow. Abe said he told the Soviets Japan wants to settle the territorial dispute and sign a peace treaty with Moscow.

A longstanding territorial dispute over a group of islands off eastern Hokkaido, which the Soviets have occupied since the end of World War II, has prevented the countries from concluding a peace treaty.

Abe also told the Cabinet session that he had reiterated to the Soviets of the importance for Gromyko to pay a visit to Japan. Japanese officials hope a visit by Gromyko would have a symbolic value in taking the chill off relations between the two countries.

KANEKO SAYS JCP, CPSU TO RESUME CONTACTS

OW161123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 16 KYODO -- The communist parties of Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to resume high-level contacts suspended since 1980, the chief of the Japanese party's Secretariat said Thursday.

Mitsuhiro Kaneko, who returned to Tokyo earlier in the day from a funeral for former Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, told newsmen the agreement was reached in a meeting with V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the Soviet party's International Department.

Kaneko said the timing and venue for the contacts are not yet set but the Japanese party wants talks at an early date.



USSR SEEKS COUNTERPURCHASE FROM STEEL MAKERS

OW170445 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has called on Japan's five major steel-makers -- big steel product suppliers to that country -- for counterpurchases, trade sources said Friday. The sources said Nippon Steel Corp., Nippon Kokan K.K., Kawasaki Steel Corp., Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., and Kobe Steel Ltd., would soon send a team of production technology staffers to Moscow.

While in the Soviet capital for about a week, the team will sound out the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Soviet Iron and Steel Products Export-Import Corporation about their counterpurchase demand and details of equipment which the Soviets wish to sell to them, the sources said.

A Nippon Steel spokesman declined comment on the move except to say "no decision has been reached yet" on the plan to send a team to Moscow.

SOURCES CLAIM U.S. INVITED DPRK TO OLYMPIC GAMES

OW161255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 16 KYODO -- The United States is making an "under-the-water" call on North Korea to send athletes to the Los Angeles Olympic games this summer, informed sources said here Thursday. The sources did not elaborate what was meant by the phrase "under-the-water," but it could mean contacts with North Korean officials in a third country. They said the contacts began last spring after the ban on diplomatic contacts with North Korea in third countries was apparently eased.

The American effort was suspended temporarily following the terrorist bombing in Burma in October that killed many South Korean officials, including four Cabinet ministers, the sources said. But the contacts began anew recently amid movement toward the resumption of North-South talks, symbolized by the North Korean call for tripartite dialogue, which was countered by the U.S. call for four-party talks.

North Korea sent athletes to all Summer Olympic games between 1968 in Mexico and 1980 in Moscow. But it did not participate in the Lake Placid winter games in the United States in 1980.

China earlier expressed its hope to attend an Asian Olympic Council meeting to be held in October in South Korea. If the United States succeeds in inviting a North Korean team to the coming Los Angeles Olympics, it will mean the achievement of "cross contacts" in the sports field between the U.S., China and North and South Korea.

ANALYST: AQUINO RECORDING INCRIMINATES SOLDIER

BK161546 Hong Kong AFP in English 1503 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 16 (AFP) -- A Japanese voice analyst, who studied tape recordings of Filipino opposition leader Benigno Aquino's assassination, said today he had concluded a soldier accompanying Mr Aquino uttered a word meaning "I will do it," sources close to the analyst said. Matsumi Suzuki said this during an explanation of his analysis to a Filipino special commission of enquiry, chaired by Corazon Agrava, which arrived here yesterday to seek testimony from Japanese eyewitnesses of the murder at Manila airport in August, the sources said.

After analyzing voiceprints recorded on two different tapes made respectively by Japan's Tokyo Broadcasting System and U.S. ABC reporters at the time, Dr. Suzuki concluded that a Filipino word "akona (phonetic)" meaning "I will do it" was said by one of the three soldiers who escorted Mr. Aquino from the plane, the sources said.

The word akona was extracted from conversations among the three soldiers. These conversations were exchanged between the moment immediately after Mr. Aquino left the plane and a second before sounds of gunfire were recorded.

Six of the eight members of the Filipino team were present at the five-hour explanation, given at the Metropolitan Police Board (MPB), and which was also attended by five Japanese MPB officials.

The sources said that the Filipino investigators asked about Dr. Suzuki's career and how these tapes had been brought to him. They also said that the investigators indicated that they would ask Dr. Suzuki to analyse voices recorded in tapes they had confiscated. Dr. Suzuki analysed speech of a Soviet pilot who was supposed to have shot down a South Korean civil airliner with 269 people aboard off Sakhalin Island in September. The speech was recorded by the Japanese Defense Forces.

The Filipino team, made up of five investigators and three lawyers, is expected to stay in Tokyo for 10 days during which it is expected to try to get testimony from Japanese eye-witnesses, including free-lance journalist Kiyoshi Wakamiya, an intimate friend of the late Mr. Aquino. Mr. Wakamiya has publicly claimed that a soldier escorting Mr. Aquino shot him dead. The Philippine Government said his assassin was a communist agent, Rolando Galman, who was swiftly killed by the escorts.

#### JAPANESE BEIRUT EMBASSY 'TEMPORARILY' CLOSES

OW171147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 17 KYODO -- The Japanese Embassy in Beirut was temporarily closed from 10 a.m. Friday (5 p.m. Friday Japan time), the Foreign Ministry announced. According to a report received by the Foreign Ministry, nine Japanese, including Japanese Ambassador Akiyuki Sawai and other embassy personnel, are evacuating from Beirut to Cyprus by boat from Jounie, a port north of Beirut.

In view of the intensified fighting in Beirut, the Foreign Ministry Thursday last week advised Japanese residents to evacuate the troubled city. Even with the Japanese Embassy closed, 13 Japanese will remain in Beirut, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The official said although the street fighting in western Beirut has ceased, except in area near the eastern and western sectors, it is difficult to guarantee the safety of Japanese Embassy personnel and Japanese residents in Beirut because the city itself is in a state of anarchy. There is a danger of all highways and roads being cut when the government forces start their counteroffensive, he added.

#### NAKASONE HINTS AT REVIEW OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

OW170603 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 17 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone hinted in the Diet Friday at a possible review of the eight-year-old national defense outline due to changed military situations around the country.

Nakasone made the remark in reply to questions posed by Komeito Dietman Yuichi Ichikawa at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

As the outline was worked out on the assumption that it would be reviewed when international situations change, Nakasone's remarks were taken as leading to a possible review of the outline in the future. Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara, however, added situations have not basically changed, suggesting an immediate review is unlikely.

Nakasone also said there were potential threats around Japan and Japan is in need of early defense buildup. On a U.S. defense report mentioning Japan's sealane defense, he stressed Japan's efforts for defense of sealanes up to 1,000 miles off the country.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe pledged to hold on to the country's non-nuclear policy when the U.S. battleship New Jersey equipped with nuclear-capable Tomahawk cruise missiles visits a Japanese port. Abe said Japan would turn down the introduction of nuclear arms into Japan when it is referred to a Japan-U.S. prior consultation in case of such introduction by the battleship.

Shinji Yazaki, chief of the Defense Agency's defense bureau, indicated the agency may have controversial air-to-air refueling tankers in the future although there is now no such plan. The question of air refueling for aircraft has been debated in the Diet since it is feared to overstep the nation's exclusively self-defense policy. At the time, air refueling devices were removed from F-4 fighters of the Air Self-Defense Force.

#### HIGH COURT TO HEAR TANAKA APPEAL NEXT YEAR

OW161201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 16 KYODO -- The Tokyo High Court said Thursday that Judge Takeo Naito would preside over the appeal of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka. Hearings will probably start early next year because much time is needed to study the dossier the district court turned over to the High Court Thursday. The 88,000-page dossier -- including 294 volumes of court records and 269 items of evidence -- also includes the 660-page, 540,000-word sentence the district court handed down last October 12.

Tanaka, 65, was sentenced to four years in prison and fined 500 million yen (2.1 million dollars) for taking the equivalent amount in bribes from the U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed while in office early in the 1970's. Tanaka's four codefendants, also convicted, joined the former prime minister in appealing to the High Court. They are Toshio Enomoto, 57, former secretary to Tanaka; Hiro Hiyama, 74, former chairman of Marubeni Corp.; Hiroshi Ito, 57, and Toshiharu Okubo, both former Marubeni managing directors. Marubeni was Lockheed's sales agent in Japan.

Tanaka was released in yen 300 million bail hours after he as sentenced to prison.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ANDROPOV FUNERAL

SK160702 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] On 15 February, the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president, which participated in the funeral of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned home by plane.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Hyon Chun-kuk, first deputy chairman of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice foreign minister; and the functionaries concerned. Also welcoming the delegation were N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country, and staff members of the embassy.

Meanwhile, our country's party and state delegation left Moscow for the fatherland on 14 February. Seeing off the delegation at the airport were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the Soviet Union; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers; O.A. Chukanov, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and functionaries concerned. Also present at the airport were staff members of our country's embassy in the Soviet Union.

U.S., SOUTH RESPONSE TO TALKS PROPOSAL SOUGHT

SK170425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 17 (KCNA) -- Amerigo Terenzi, vice-president of the World Peace Council and deputy director of the ANSA News Agency of Italy who had attended an emergency session of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace council held in West Berlin, issued a talk on January 23 in support of the proposal for tripartite talks.

He said: It is one of the important demands at present to make efforts in every way for the realization of the proposal for tripartite talks put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This new proposal reflects the interests and greatest desire of the Korean people in the North and South for the reunification of Korea and peace on the Korean. I consider that the United States and the South Korean authorities must respond at an early date to the concrete and fair proposal of the DPRK on holding tripartite talks.

DISSIDENTS DEMAND SOUTH FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS

SK170430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 17 (KCNA) -- 37 dissidents of South Korea including Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party, called a press conference in Seoul on February 16 and issued an anti-"government" statement, according to an AFP report from Seoul.

The statement called for the democratisation of South Korean society and branded the present "regime" as a dictatorial "regime" which usurped power through a military coup, trampling underfoot the desire of the whole nation for democratisation. It strongly demanded the release and reinstatement of all the political prisoners, lifting of the ban on the political activities of opposition politicians and the abrogation of all fascist evil laws.



It also demanded the reinstatement of all the patriotic students expelled from the campus, unconditional rehabilitation of expelled conscientious professors and freedom of the press.

The anti-"government" figures sternly warned that if the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique refuses these demands, it would run up against national resistance.

#### REPORT CLAIMS SOUTH DISCIPLINED 1,200 STUDENTS

SK170823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 17 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique of February 13 disciplined 1,200 students, nearly 100 greater than in the last semester, at Seoul University on charges of "poor school records" in the second semester of 1983 school year, according to a radio report from Seoul. 246 of them were expelled from the campus. The puppets also disciplined 1,010 students at Chungang University, expelling 48 of them. This fully disclosed the crafty double-faced tactics of the South Korean puppet clique in further intensifying suppression of patriotic students, while advertising "readmission to the campus."

#### SUSPICIONS OF STUDENTS' REINSTATEMENT VOICED

SK111311 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1009 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] After receiving a briefing on the new year program from Education Minister Kwon I-hyok on 9 February, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that his opening of the way for the reinstatement of the expelled students was based on his thought that others' sons and daughters are as dear as his own, and so forth. This is in line with his sly technique for trying to implement his ambition for long-term rule by boosting his dirty image.

The rarely-seen fascist tyrant, who has expelled and incarcerated those students, who had waged the righteous struggle for campus freedom, democratization of society, and for the country's reunification, called the reinstatement of a part of those expelled students as his holding others' sons and daughters as dear as his own. This is really boundlessly ludicrous.

If the traitor Chon Tu-hwan truly meant what he said about others' sons and daughters also being dear, he should desist from expelling or jailing the students who rose in righteous struggle.

However hard he babbles now, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan will never escape the criminal responsibility for turning campuses into military camps and suppressing patriotic students who are burning with a sense of justice.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should desist from making useless gestures and should reinstate the unjustly expelled students without any conditions.

#### JAPAN DENOUNCED FOR ANTI-PEACE TALKS COMMENTS

SK170254 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 16 Feb 84

[NODONG SINMUN 17 February Commentary: "Why do They Impertinently Behave Uppishly?"]

[Text] The alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the urgent demand of the times which should not be delayed for even a moment. To embody this urgent demand, the joint meeting of the DPRK CPC and the SPA Standing Committee and the third session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK, which were held recently, advanced a new epochal initiative for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

At these meetings, we proposed to the U.S. and South Korean authorities that tripartite talks should be held with the participation of the South Korean authorities in talks between us and the United States, and that the problem of the conclusion of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, and the adoption of a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South should be discussed at the talks.

As soon as our proposal for holding tripartite talks was made public, the progressive people of the world and the world's broad public opinion expressed full support and sympathy for it. This shows that our proposal for tripartite talks is not only a very timely proposal which currently reflects the situation on the Korean peninsula and the desire and aspiration of people at home and abroad, but is also a most realistic, reasonable, fair, and aboveboard proposal for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

Reality demands that we, the United States, and South Korea sit in one place at the earliest possible date for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Nevertheless, to our surprise, the Japanese authorities, who are in no way a party to tripartite talks, are impertinently behaving uppishly, preposterously raving about our proposal.

According to a report, upon receiving a news report on our proposal, Japanese Foreign Ministry authorities said Japan would map out a plan for 6-way talks in which Japan would participate, while babbling that it would be unrealistic to exclude Japan from talks on the Korean question.

Later, a high-ranking official at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, saying that Japan sees no possibility for our proposal to be realized, babbled that the Korean questions should be solved through direct dialogue between the North and the South and that Japan would continue to pay attention to the real aim of our proposal for tripartite talks.

At a recent Japanese Diet session, a high-ranking official of the Japanese Government said Japan is greatly concerned about peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, that it would be desirable to include the parties responsible for the Korean war in the talks, and that, prior to this, a direct dialogue between the North and South Korean authorities should be realized.

As we see it, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to get involved and meddle in the question of tripartite talks proposed by us, thus, acting impertinently. This is indeed preposterous and ridiculous.

Whatever concern on earth do the Japanese authorities have about the fact that we are trying to hold tripartite negotiations to solve the Korean question?

It is extremely natural for the three parties -- us, the United States, and the South Korean authorities -- to get together and sit at the table of negotiations for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea.

As the ringleader who has divided Korea by stationing U.S. troops in South Korea and has aggravated tension on the Korean peninsula, the United States should assume inevitable responsibility for guaranteeing peace in Korea and removing obstacles in the way of reunification as should the South Korean authorities who have faithfully executed the U.S. policy on Korea.

For this reason, we have sent a letter to the United States and the Seoul authorities in which the holding of the tripartite talks is proposed. Strangely, however, the Japanese authorities came to the front and are sticking their noses into the Korean question, talking about a so-called plan for talks and the like. This is presumptuous.



Frankly speaking, Japan is not in a position to stick its nose into the settlement of the Korean question. As the world knows, the Japanese militarists occupied Korea for a long time, exercised truculent colonial rule, and inflicted immeasurably great disaster on the Korean people. The original source of the division of Korea and of the emergence of the Korean question lie with the Japanese colonial rule. Had it not been for the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and their colonial rule, Korea would not have been divided and the Korean question would not have originally come into being. Furthermore, since Korea was liberated, the Japanese reactionary ruling circle has followed the U.S. imperialists and has actively helped their line of division and war.

The only stand and attitude that Japan should take toward the Korean question is to apologize to the Korean people for their past criminal acts. Nonetheless, where on earth does Japan get the gall to talk such rubbish about our proposal for negotiations?

The Japanese authorities are trying to kibitz, saying that six parties, four parties, or two parties should get together and sit down to solve the Korean question. How did they become so intelligent?

Excluding Japan from negotiations for the solution of the Korean question is not unrealistic. Japan is trying to participate and interfere in negotiation, talking about various forms of talks. This is indeed unrealistic and is an impure act.

As they disagree with our proposal for tripartite talks, it is obvious that there must be another purpose lurking behind the fact that the Japanese reactionaries are saying that they will push ahead with another plan to hold talks. It is sufficient to be aware of what that purpose is.

If the Japanese reactionaries are interested in peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, they should stop the unjust act of fanning the maneuvers of the South Korea puppets for division and war by interfering in the Korean question or of conspiring and colluding with them, and they should not block the holding of tripartite talks to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Blocking the holding of the tripartite talks only creates a new obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. It would be the best policy for the Japanese reactionaries to stop behaving uppishly, without discretion and to shut their mouths.

#### SPA DELEGATION MEETS WITH LATIN LEADERS

##### Talks to Argentine President

SK151010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 (KCNA) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin on February 2 met the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country headed by Vice-Chairman of its Standing Committee Son Song-pil who had attended the presidential inauguration ceremony in Venezuela, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

##### Visits Colombian President

SK151045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 (KCNA) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur on February 2 met the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country headed by Vice-Chairman of its Standing Committee Son Song-pil which had attended the Venezuelan presidential inauguration ceremony, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader President Kim Il-song. He stressed the need to develop relations between the two countries in the Non-aligned Movement. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### RPR SENDS KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

SK161208 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Apparent text of the RPR Central Committee birthday message to Kim Chong-il --- read by announcer]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader who is the great successor to the Kimilsongist cause:

We, who are raising the rought storm of the anti-U.S. and pro-independence struggle against fascism and for democratization, upholding the banner of the invincible Kimilsongism, are meaningfully marking the 42d anniversary of the birth of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader who is the great successor to the chuche cause.

At this hour when we mark the festive day of February -- a grand felicitous event of the times and of mankind, the revolutionaries and the patriotic people from all walks of life in South Korea are dedicating the song wishing a long life to the dear comrade leader while looking up to the northern sky, full of boundless national pride in upholding the sacred guiding sun of chuche during the glorious century when the great chuche sun shines brightly.

On the occasion of this meaningful festive day, the RPR Central Committee respectfully extends the most glorious and the warmest greetings of congratulation to dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great guiding sun that is leading the sacred struggle for the ultimate victory of the Kimilsongist cause to victory, reflecting the unanimous opinions of our revolutionaries and the patriotic masses from all walks of life.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il emerged as a bright sun of communism in a historic February when the great event of the fatherland's liberation was approaching. His birth was a grand revolutionary festive event that declared the emergence of an outstanding leader [chidoja] who would brilliantly inherit and consummate the chuche cause and it was a historic event that notified the approach of the era of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, which would eternally prosper.

Because the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is upheld as the guiding star of chuche, a firm guarantee for ultimately consummating the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader has been provided and a brighter future awaits the nation and mankind.

The sagacious comrade leader grew up by cultivating the great ambition to inherit the cause of the great sun at the rigorous anti-Japanese battle sites on Mount Paektu. He deeply personified the immortal chuche idea -- the highest quintessence of human ideologies -- and the respected leader Comrade Kim Chong-suk's loyalty to the great leader at an early date. He has been armed with the gift of an excellent nature as an outstanding guide through the great revolutionary practice.

The dear comrade leader, the great successor to the chuche cause, has embroidered the history of sacred struggle to consummate the Kimilsongist cause to the end with chronicles of loyalty. He has highly accomplished a monumental work, which will shine for the generations to come, on the glorious path of history.

Deeply penetrating the aspirations of the times and the wishes of progressive mankind with clairvoyant wisdom, the sagacious comrade leader, the genius of thought, has standardized the great leader's revolutionary idea as Kimilsongism, thereby more brightly illuminating the direction of our times in which Kimilsongism will be generally victorious. By carrying out creative ideological and theoretical activities, he has scientifically elucidated the universal truths that the party of the working class should maintain in the revolution and construction.

The dear comrade leader, the artist of guidance, has consolidated and developed the glorious WPK as a crystallization of ideological will which has achieved a complete and unconditional unity around the great leader and as a promising party of Kimilsongism which has firmly consolidated the organizational and ideological foundations, and he is brilliantly consummating the leader's revolutionary cause. He has made the republic more experienced as a powerful weapon of revolution and construction by increasing the function and role of government organs in every way. He has consolidated the entire party, the whole country, and all the people as the loyal ranks which display the ever-victorious might.

The sagacious comrade leader, the genius of creation and construction, has unfolded a new era of great revolutionary upsurges and great national prosperity, an era that is unprecedented in the history of the chuche fatherland, by leading the historic march of modeling the whole society on Kimilsongism to victory.

Because of the sagacious comrade leader's tested guidance, the paradise of masses' welfare has blossomed more fully in the North, in which nature, the society, and man are thoroughly remade and remodeled in conformity with the demand of chuche under the banner of three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- in which unprecedented miracles and upsurges are created on all fronts of socialist construction where the spirit of speed battle surges, in which great monumental creations of the era of the workers party -- which will glorify the great leader's revolutionary achievements forever -- rise high in the sky, and in which the world's prominent chuche-oriented education, culture, and art are generally coming into bloom and developing.

Today when the gale of the creation of the "speed of the eighties" is rising, the northern half of the fatherland is confidently developing into a socialist society which has won complete victory as a result of a remarkable advance in the great march to achieve ahead of schedule the grand Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 major prospective objectives for socialist economic construction. This is also attributable to the outcome of the tested guidance of the dear comrade leader who is perfectly embodying the great leader's long-sighted plan.

The banner of the immortal Kimilsongism that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious guide to which the times gave birth, has uplifted at the center of history is more resplendently flying at every place on earth. Mankind is vigorously advancing along the road of independence.

In particular, amid ardent wishes from progressive mankind, the dear comrade leader visited China, developed Korean-Chinese friendship onto a higher stage, and extraordinarily accelerated the advance of the international communist movement and the world revolution.

The glorious and brilliant history of revolutionary activities, which the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has embroidered in such a way, is an epic of a hero that can be written only by the distinguished leader who has personified the wisdom only by the leadership, lofted virtue of the leader of the working class and it is the annals of loyalty that can be made shine only by the genuine heir who has devoted everything to the perfection of the leader's revolutionary cause.

All victories and successes, which have adorned the times, show that only when the distinguished leader [chidoja] upholding the leader [suryong] with loyalty is set up can the party and the masses advance with faith in sure victory and the revolutionary cause, pioneered by the leader, be inherited brilliantly and its consummation be guaranteed firmly.

Because of the outstanding achievements attained by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, mankind is praising the present era as the age of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, extolling the comrade leader as the sun of guidance. Upholding the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the guiding star of chuche is, indeed, the glory of the times and the great happiness of the nation and mankind.

National pride in and confidence of upholding the dear comrade leader as the sun of guidance are flowing over the hearts of the South Korean masses and are becoming the source of boundless strength that vigorously encourages and arouses them to the struggle to put an end to the colonial, fascist rule by the Yankee aggressors and their stooges and to realize aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Since the guiding star of chuche is shining resplendently, our revolutionaries and patriotic masses are powerfully accelerating the revolution for reunification with redoubled courage and in high spirits even amid the enemy's frenzy of bloody fascism. In this rewarding struggle, the cause of imbuing the party and the revolutionary ranks with Kimilsongism is substantially pushing ahead and the ranks of the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation that are fighting under the chuche banner is expanding rapidly.

Revering and following the great sun of chuche and the guiding star of chuche and advancing the banner of the ever-victorious Kimilsongism are our firm belief which we have grasped on the rewarding road of the revolution for reunification.

In the future, too, even though any rough road, adversities, and a thorn thicket of ordeals block our way, we solemnly pledge once again to stoutly fight toward the destination of the revolution for reunification, with our devoted hearts of loyalty only to the respected and beloved leader, the sun of the nation, and the dear comrade leader, the guiding star of the nation.

It will not be long before we mark the 15th anniversary of the founding of the RPR. With that historic day as an occasion, we will make utmost efforts to imbue the revolutionary ranks with Kimilsongism, awaken the masses of all walks of life with the anti-U.S. consciousness of independence to eradicate the colonial, fascist rule from this land, and more vigorously mobilize and organize them to the struggle to achieve the independence and democratization of society and to greet the day of national reunification.

The good health and long life of the sagacious comrade leader is a decisive guarantee for the perfection of the cause of Kimilsongism and the supreme desire of all fellow countrymen and progressive mankind.

With the unanimous aspirations of the South Korean revolutionaries and the masses of all walks of life, the Central Committee of the RPR wishes the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great guiding star of chuche and the brilliant sun of communism, long life and good health for the sake of national reunification, the happiness of all ages to come, the ultimate victory of the cause of Kimilsongism, and boundless prosperity in the glorious era of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

[Signed] Central Committee of the RPR. 16 February, 1984, Seoul



## Functions Hail Kim Chong-il

SK100505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA) -- Functions have been held in various countries on the threshold of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A lecture, a film show and a photo exhibition were arranged at the Ethiopian United Publishing House on January 28, film shows at the Wingit Middle School and the Training Centre of Skilled Workers under the Ministry of Labour of Ethiopia on January 26 and a film show and a photo exhibition at the Ministry of Labour of Ethiopia on January 27. A lecture and a film show were held by the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association on January 27 and a film show and a photo exhibition by the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Chileans, the Comrades-in-Arms of Rogrigo Ambrosio, in Sweden.

On display in the exhibition halls were photographs showing the achievements of the Korean people in grand battles of socialist construction under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The functions were attended by political and public figures, members of organizations for the study of the chuche idea and organizations for friendship with the Korean people and broad sections of the people of the host countries. The lectures were given on the subject "The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is genius of thought and leadership" and others. The Korean films "The 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK", "The Flower Girl", "Chongsan-Ri" and "Wolmi Island" and so on were screened at the film shows.

YIM CHUN-CHU ATTENDS CHILDREN'S UNION MEETING

SK170451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 17 (KCNA) -- A grand joint national meeting of the Korean Children's Union was held in Pyongyang on February 16. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, educational workers, functionaries of the League of Socialist Working Youth, representatives of Model Children's Union members from all parts of the country and school youth and children in the capital.

The Children's Union function took place first at the meeting. Amid the sonorous clarion call of the bugle the banner of our glorious party, escorted by Children's Union members, entered the meeting hall. That moment, the entire participants burst into the stormy cheers of "manse (hurrah)!" A congratulatory message of the entire Children's Union members to the glorious party centre was read out at the meeting. A ceremony for admission to the Korean Children's Union was held on a grand scale. The meeting was followed by a march past of Children's Union members.

ESSAY STRESSES LOYALTY TO PARTY CENTER

SK160521 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2330 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Unattributed radio essay: "Permanent Companion of the Revolution"]

[Text] The Korean revolution, which was launched with the founding of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, is vigorously advancing along the trail of chuche blazed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The ranks of our revolution, which have won shining victories by traversing the unprecedentedly rugged new path with great unity and cohesion, are today ceaselessly creating a history of miracles and feats with the invincible cohesion in the sacred struggle of permeating the society with the chuche idea under the leadership of the party.

These ranks of the revolution displaying the might of the incomparably strengthened unity and cohesion are filled with the indomitable spirit and indestructible will of our people who will unswervingly uphold, protect, and defend our glorious party.

Precisely in these ranks of the revolution, the permanent companions of the revolution united with the firm pledge to advance along the path of revolution forever by following the leader tens of million ri and following the party tens of million ri to look forward to an even greater victory, while expediting the revolutionary march.

In the chapters of our glorious party's history, the lives of the revolutionaries, the communists, who have left us are still shining even after many decades.

This is because they upheld the leader, who had blazed the path of revolution, as the center of cohesion and sacrificed their adolescence and precious lives in the sacred revolution for the independence of the working people.

Victory of the revolutionary ranks depends on the unity around the leader achieved by those who have turned out on the road of revolution. This is the truth of revolution and a lesson of history. As the revolution of the planets is unthinkable without the sun, the historic movement of the society is unthinkable without the center of guidance for the people.

Only when revolutionaries and people unite with a single idea and will around the center of the cohesion, can the revolutionary ranks vigorously push ahead with the revolution with invincible might.

The origin of the revolution was started by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the history of loyalty was begun by the true communists who upheld the leader as the brain of the Korean revolution and the center of unity and cohesion. Precisely, this is the source of the incomparably noble spiritual asset of our revolutionary ranks which are always victorious and is the song of conviction of our people who are following the leader and the party and advancing in step with one another as the permanent companion of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: The party without a leader [suryong] is like an army without a commander. Without a wise leader [suryong], the party cannot play its role as the genuine vanguard of the working class. At the same time, without the correct political leadership of the party, the working class cannot unite people around itself nor can it lead them to socialism and communism.



The loyalty to the revolution is based on conviction and the sense of obligation. The history of loyalty in our revolution which continues generation after generation has begun with the revolutionary conviction and the sense of obligation toward the leader as the root, and the Korean revolutionaries started their first step on the road of revolution by first realizing that the revolutionary conviction and the sense of obligation toward the leader are precious.

It was right after the liberation. Comrade Kim Chaek told a young functionary of an industrial department: As the warriors of the leader, our functionaries must become workers who will sincerely uphold the leader. They must not establish a habit of upholding him only in words and superficially. In other words, they must become functionaries who will uphold the leader with all their heart. They must not forget even for a moment that the lives of communists are after all assessed by their living and activities for the leader.

This noble spirit and firm attitude and stand of the warrior upholding the leader were the philosophy of life that had been formed along the road of the revolution as pure as flowers and as straight as bamboo.

Because he experienced the bitter trial of the nation and the agony of the revolutionary without the leader, Comrade Kim Chaek realized with all his heart the joy of the nation and the happiness of the revolutionaries with the great leader.

In the bosom of the great leader, the Korean revolutionaries and communists recognized the preciousness of the fatherland, the greatness of man, and the truth of the revolution and believed in the future of communism.

The Korean revolutionaries and communists have come to realize the preciousness of the fatherland and the greatness of human beings precisely in the bosom of the great leader. They have come to know the truth of the revolution and to believe the future of communism in the bosom of the great leader. This was the very bosom that planted and cultivated the revolutionaries' faith, principle, and consciousness with which they were able to struggle to the end on the road of the arduous revolution. It was also this great bosom that taught that the revolutionary sense of duty is more valuable than life.

The faith and sense of duty of the revolutionaries who have held the leader in high esteem as the center of unity are always excellent, pure, and immortal because the revolutionaries firmly believe that the bosom in which they can be nestled with smiles even after they have died, is precisely the lifeline for genuine life and dignity.

This is why today we are still preciously keeping in our hearts the invariable firm faith and sense of duty of Comrade Chang Chol-ku, who, when transferred from the headquarters to a [word indistinct] rear unit after being suspected as a member of the Minsenodan during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle faithfully accomplished his mission as usual, saying, "As long as General Kim Il-song believes in me, I will do anything for the revolution without hesitation."

The firm faith and sense of duty holds the respected and beloved leader in high esteem as the absolute rescuer of the Korean revolution and the destiny of the nation and as the center of the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and to repay the **bene-**fits and benevolence of the leader who founded the revolutionary ranks and who has fostered us into revolutionaries! Without this, we cannot appreciate the first immortal revolutionary song, "The Star of Korea" which was created in the early stage of the Korean revolution and which later reverberated throughout the country.

Without this, how were our revolutionaries able to die a heroic death, keeping their revolutionary integrity that they had pledged before the revolution?

Without this, how were our revolutionaries able to vow to die only for our general, even though they were destined to starve to death, to be beaten to death, and to be frozen to death while carrying out the revolution? The firm stand of the companions of the revolution and the revolutionaries who shared the same faith and will in dealing with all problems was to uphold the center of unity. Their lifetime faith was to rally around the center of unity with one ideology and will.

The revolutionaries who uphold the leader as the center of unity and cohesion are firm in safeguarding and defending the absolute dignity of the leader and in upholding and carrying out the leader's revolutionary ideology and leadership.

As has already been reported to the world, it is a story that occurred in the winter of 1938, when the Korean People's Revolutionary Army staged an arduous march. At that time, food completely ran out during the march and battles of a unit belonging to the revolutionary army which disguised itself as the headquarters where the great leader was. Of course, it had a way to solve the food problem. But, Comrade O Chung-ik said firmly, "Since we are very afraid of the safety of the headquarters, we cannot feel full of stomach even though we eat one meal of rice" moved the hearts of the unit members.

The revolutionaries were firmly determined to completely smash the enemies even in the severe cold and starvation! The revolutionaries fought with blood to defend the safety of the headquarters! They vowed not to commit any mistake in safeguarding and defending the leader, no matter what hardship they may face! Such firm faith cannot be compared with a diamond, the hardest substance in the world.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the hero of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, protected the leader in various decisive battles where bullets and shells were falling like rain! The voice of Comrade Kim Chong-suk shouted, "We know nothing except the revolutionary ideology of comrade commander!" Her voice echoes now as a great chorus of loyalty in the marching ranks of the revolution which is being carried out generation after generation.

In this way, the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks based on the immortal *cuhe* idea, created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has been defended and cemented.

The source of the invincible might of our revolutionary ranks and the most powerful spiritual driving force, which makes it possible to endlessly tread the road of revolution as a permanent companion while being united around the great leader and the party, lie in defending and brilliantly inheriting the tradition of loyalty which proceeded from one idea of upholding the leader and one belief and will of venerating him.

The revolution continues generation after generation. It has been more than half a century since the ranks of young communists, who upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and cohesion, first embarked upon the Korean revolution. Today when the life lines of the revolution have been strenuously maintained by our party, the ranks, whose number increased to tens of millions, are vigorously advancing through the glorious times in which the prosperity of the 80's is being sung.

The future of our revolution is endlessly bright and promising. However, the road we should travel is still long and rugged.

We should consummate the chuche revolutionary cause by more uniting around the party, upholding in high esteem the guidance of the glorious party center.

A permanent companion of the revolution is a lofty title which can be awarded to one who, even though generations change and the struggle is arduous, upholds the great leader [chidoja] with loyalty and invariably treads the road of revolution. The question of whether one is a permanent companion who endlessly implements the revolution together or one is a temporary companion of the revolution is raised as a more serious question when the revolution advances farther and the struggle becomes more complicated and difficult.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The life of a revolutionary should begin and end with struggle. The revolution should continue generation after generation. Continuing the struggle without giving it up halfway and continuously advancing are the demands of the revolution and the path of the life of a revolutionary.

One who infinitely shares one's destiny with the party while inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause never deviates from the road of the revolution which one once chose. This is because it is on the road that the permanent life of a revolutionary and his brilliant future lie.

Various paths of life, which have been shown in all human lives, have thus far been discussed in various ways and have been differently appraised by known and unknown politicians, historians, and writers from different societies and times.

However, the path of the life of a genuine revolutionary, who believes that he will carry out the revolution until he dies, is invariable and will be never changed. Everyone can make a courageous decision to choose the road of revolution and can join in the ranks of revolution. However, it is not easy to stay on the road he chose forever.

There is a saying that fire tests steel and struggle tests a man. Just as we cannot imagine the solidity of steel treated by superheat, a revolutionary is tested in the flames of struggle and his life will shine only through struggle. As time goes, a revolutionary's life, which is sustained in struggle, becomes more shining. His brilliant life ends with struggle.

There are favorable and unfavorable circumstances on the road of revolution. When the situation is favorable, it is difficult to know one's real mind. Adversities distinguish between a genuine revolutionary and a bogus revolutionary. Even though he faces adversities, a genuine revolutionary, who lives with faith and is convinced of the victory of the revolution amid a difficult struggle, never changes his pledge and mind.

What is the permanently shining life on the road of revolution? There have been men who have unhesitatingly answered the question by adopting their unchangeable creed that living with high intentions brings independence into bloom even though their blood becomes cold and living amid love from the great leader and the party even though their hearts stop beating are of permanent value.

Although a few hours of remaining life are left for me, I would like to traverse the last road with the right to enjoy the greatest happiness by blooming the flower of loyalty that man could not display in his lifetime. Thus, smiling, I am making preparations for the victor's final struggle. Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the people!

This is the sentence that Comrade Kim Chong-tae wrote with his iron-shackled hand in his last moment. Having chosen a moment of worthwhile life rather than 100 years of useless life and overflowing with the pride of a spiritually strong man to love the future, the revolutionary impressed the hearts of the people with the everlasting nature of a true life and was firmly resolved to refuse to violate his creed, no matter how brutally his body was bound.

Having sustained a serious wound in a decisive battle against the enemy, Comrade Choe Chun-muk asked to delay his death for only 5 minutes and devoted the last 5 minutes of his life to the cause of performing the revolutionary duty that he had failed to achieve.

The noble life of Korea's true sons and daughters, who have been faithful to their chuche creed by withstanding the torture of having flames burn their flesh and by rejecting the pacification and temptation of mellowing their hearts with a seductive glance, is now still shining beautifully like a dawning ray that victoriously paints the glorious annals of our revolution.

Those who are firmly determined to begin their lives through struggle and to end them through struggle highly value a chuche creed -- a revolutionary creed -- do not know hesitation or wavering when they face difficulties, and refuse to behave only for the sake of appearances when circumstances change and to carry two faces. Those who have their creed are loyalists. Those who lack a creed and fidelity are treacherous subjects. There is purity and allegiance in the creed of loyalists, while there is betrayal and apostasy in the minds of treacherous subjects. By revolutionary loyalists, we mean those who invariably traverse a single road and who totally devote their lifetimes to the revolutionary cause of faithfully holding in high esteem and following the leader [suryong] who has pioneered the revolutionary road and the great leader [widaehan chidoja] who brilliantly inherits and develops the leader's revolutionary cause, generation after generation, and of making the sovereignty of the working people bloom.

It is the iron-clad creed and will of the Korean communists and our people, who have fully acknowledged the greatness of our party through struggle, that, when they loyally follow the leadership of the glorious party center without the slightest deviation, they can attain the victory of the revolution without fail, the endless honor of the fatherland, and the lasting happiness of the people.

Whether or not one is endlessly faithful to a will to live and struggle until the last moment of one's life as the true revolutionary warrior of the party and the leader constitutes a touchstone that establishes a distinction between the lasting companion of the revolution and a renegade and between a true revolutionary and an opportunist.

In the history of our revolutionary struggle, there have been so-called revolutionaries who joined the revolutionary ranks as they were being swept by raging storms. Posing as the masters of the proletarian revolutionary theory and trying to paralyze people's reason, they, frightened by the Japanese imperialists' fascist tyranny, abandoned fidelity in an attempt to save their useless lives. Thus, they finally became bogged down in the cesspool of history after being labeled renegades of the revolution and traitors.

Those who only know one thing with their creed and who act in accordance with a revolutionary creed breathe with the breath of the party at any place and at any time, speak with the voice of the party, and walk on the single road of the revolution indicated by the party. Those who are pure in their creed accept and unconditionally achieve the revolutionary task assigned by the party as a supreme order. When they make a serious mistake because of missing steps in their work, they never violate fidelity, nor do they betray their comrades in fear of being held responsible.



Without the creed and fidelity of the revolutionary, which should not change no matter how much time may pass and no matter how grim the struggle may be, we cannot achieve the true and firm ideological and spiritual unity of the revolutionary ranks. The ranks who lack this creed and fidelity will be divided into pieces and will be unable to maintain their lives and to avoid the fate of defeat by the enemy's antirevolutionary offensive.

The might of invincible unity comes from the unchangeable and solid nature of the revolutionary ranks, which do not disperse from the center of unity no matter how much time may pass and whose nature does not change no matter what age or generation they may greet. This might comes from the purity of the revolutionary ranks -- the state in which the idea of holding the party and the leader in high esteem gathers no dust no matter how fiercely the wind may blow. Brilliantly preserving the tradition of unity based on the creed and fidelity of holding the great leader of the revolution in high esteem constitutes a factor firmly guaranteeing today's steady advance of our revolutionary ranks with victorious and invincible strength. Our people are proud to be the lasting companion of these ranks.

No matter what change may take place in the generation, the revolutionary should be a loyalist who traverses the road of the revolution, holding the great leader in high esteem. The course of the grim and protracted Korean revolution shows that those who have carried out the revolution for a long time will not automatically remain as lasting companions. Even though one has jointly traversed the road of the revolution, there is no guarantee that one will automatically remain a companion. Even though one once performed exploits and served meritoriously, this does not guarantee that one's life will have a brilliant result.

What is the course of fulfilling the pledge to jointly traverse the road of the revolution and of making the life of the revolutionary shine forever? Continuously developing party-mindedness to sincerely serve the party, the revolution, and the people throughout one's entire life, continuously cultivating one's mind, and firmly developing a revolutionary world outlook constitutes the true value of the everlasting life of the revolutionary and the unchangeable nature of the revolutionary who is immortal. There are many people who still continue to make a steady effort to have a correct revolutionary world outlook after traversing the road of the revolution for a long time and people who, having shown loyalty to the party and the leader, are devotedly struggling to loyally traverse the single road of the revolution forever, listening to the hearty song titled "Do Not Change the Revolutionary Pledge," which young communists sang. This is a great delight and the pride of our revolutionary ranks.

The following story will move the people: Having traversed the road of the revolution following the leader and honored by meeting the great leader for the first time at Machon Village in Sohangchong in 1933, an old warrior was lying in a sickbed, unable to participate in the Sixth WPK plenary meeting because of his illness. Watching the television screen that showed the rostrum of the party congress -- a historical moment recording a significant chapter in the history of our party -- he rose, tidied himself, and excitedly looked up to the great leader and the glorious party center. He said: I have the same feeling as I had while holding the great leader in high esteem for the first time in my life. I have had these felicitous events on two occasions in my life. To what can I compare this honor? I am very sorry for lying in bed like this, failing to more effectively hold our leader and the party center in high esteem.

At a time when the honor and pride of Korea to hold a great guiding star in high esteem overflowed throughout the country, the old anti-Japanese warrior, unable to prevent happy tears from running down his cheeks, which were wrinkled because of hardships and the regret that he had failed to show loyalty and fidelity on the frontline, pledged from the bottom of his burning heart to display loyalty -- which he had failed to fully show -- generation after generation.

Our revolutionary ranks, consisting of revolutionaries and the great people who invariably hold the great leader of the revolution in high esteem with absolute trust and endless loyalty and who are advancing as the everlasting companion of the revolution, keeping pace in tune with a single order and following the glorious party center, are victorious and invincible.

There might be difficulties and trials on our future path. There might be a convulsive change in the situation, but no force will be able to check or stop the vigorous advance of our revolutionary ranks -- an invincible rank that makes the tradition of firmly solidified unity shine.

Our people, who make the soul that followed the comrade single star blossom as the flower of loyalty that holds the great guiding star in high esteem will traverse the road of the revolution to the end and will never stop even for a moment traversing the road that they have already chosen.

Let us all become the companions of the revolution and write the new loyal epic more vigorously accelerating the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea -- a great epic of great unity -- with the matchless pride and endless honor to hold in high esteem the great Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center at the center of unity.

#### RIVERSIDE ICE RINK DEBUTS IN PYONGYANG

SK170445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 17 (KCNA) -- An ice sports training rink built on the scenic river Potong in Pyongyang opened on February 16. In the rink occupying an area of 12,000 square metres, speed skating, ice hockey and figure skating training can be held simultaneously. There are well-appointed rest room, sweating bath room, drying room, medical room and scores of auxiliary establishments. The rink was built in a brief period of one year. The opening ceremony of the rink was held yesterday.

Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier, made a speech on the occasion. In his speech he said that the glorious party centre provided the ice sports training rink and this solicitude is associated with its lofty intention to make our people lead a more cultivated life and rapidly heighten the ice sports skill. Our party which spares nothing for the training of sportsmen initiated the construction of the rink and made sure that its construction was carried out successfully, he noted. He said that sportsmen should manage and operate well the rink associated with the deep love and do their bit creditably in developing the chuche-based sports technique.

#### BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN -- Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA) -- Sim Sang-il was appointed as DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 12 Feb SK]



FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL DOUBTS U.S. INVITATION

SK170230 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 17 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government reacted with skepticism Friday about a report that the United States has secretly contacted North Korea to solicit the communist country's participation in the 1984 Los Angeles summer Olympics. "I don't think so," said a ranking Foreign Ministry official, when asked to comment on the report by Japan's KYODO NEWS SERVICE. "When it comes to contacting North Korea," the official said, "the United States has made it a rule to consult with us first." He noted Washington has promised not to make any unilateral contact with Pyongyang.

Any country hosting the Olympic Games wants as many countries as possible to participate, he said, adding it is natural that the host country opens its doors. He said, however, that he does not think the United States would go out of its way to insure North Korea's participation.

The United States, reversing a long-standing rule for its diplomats early last year, permitted them to contact their North Korean counterparts in third countries, but recanted the guideline following the Rangoon bomb attack by North Koreans on a visiting South Korean presidential entourage last September.

## State Department Denial Cited

SK170238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, Feb. 16 (YONHAP) -- A U.S. State Department spokesman has said a KYODO NEWS SERVICE report that the United States has secretly contacted North Korea to urge the communist nation to participate in the 1984 summer Olympics in Los Angeles is "foolish".

The spokesman, William Lenderking, said the story didn't make sense because the U.S. Government does not urge any country to take part in the games.

Lenderking, spokesman for East Asian and Pacific affairs at the State Department, said the Los Angeles Olympics organizing committee would be responsible for confirming the report.

REACTION TO CALL FOR DIRECT DIALOGUE CONTINUES

## Rally in Incheon

SK170644 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Incheon, Korea, Feb. 17 (YONHAP) -- More than 1,300 citizens of this Western port city, rallied Friday to call for North Korea to come to the conference table with South Korea for the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula.

"Direct dialogue between South and North Korea is a realistic way to the accomplishment of unification," rally leader Pak Nae-won said in an address.

Pak said the South Korean people will await with patience the day when the North Koreans, after discarding the desire to communize the peninsula, decide to sit down with the South Koreans to discuss the unification of the divided nation. The ralliers also sent a message to U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and adopted a resolution calling upon the North to respond favorably to the South and North Korean leaders.

The rally followed the South Korean Government's recent renewed call for direct inter-Korean talks, a reply to the North Korean proposal for a tripartite conference involving the two Koreas and the United States.

TONG-A ILBO on Panmunjom Meeting

SK160959 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Feb 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Face-to-Face Meeting between the South and the North After 42 Months"]

[Text] On 14 February, liaison officers from the South and the North met with each other at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom after 42 months. Two liaison officers from the Seoul side were present there to convey a reply letter from Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong to Kang Song-san, premier of North Korea's Administration Council. Two liaison officers from the North Korean side were also there to receive Prime Minister Chin's letter.

Before we comment on the content of the reply letter of the Seoul side which was conveyed at Panmunjom and on the reaction from the North Korean side, we say that we were pleased to see persons from South and North Korea meet with each other, shake hands, and exchange an official document after 3 and 1/2 years. On 9 February, the government called upon the North Korean side through KBS [Korea Broadcasting System] radio to receive the Prime Minister Chin's letter at Panmunjom on 10 February. North Korea put forth a counterproposal to our request and said that it would receive the letter on 14 February.

Through his letter to Kang Song-san of North Korea, Prime Minister Chin made clear our side's position on the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks. Prime Minister Chin pointed out that, at this point, North Korea should take "convincing measures regarding the assassination and explosion at the Aung San Cemetery," while stressing the need to "open dialogue between the two parties directly concerned, South and North Korea, and build mutual trust."

He stressed: While the dialogue between the two parties directly concerned, South and North Korea, proceeds smoothly, we should create an international environment favorable to the establishment of a permanent peace on and unification of the Korean peninsula by holding talks in which those countries involved could participate together.

The content of Prime Minister Chin's letter is the same as that of the statement to the North which was issued by National Unification Minister So Chae-sik on 11 January. There is no new proposal in Prime Minister Chin's letter. By repeatedly calling upon the North Korean side to take convincing measures regarding the Burmese incident, Prime Minister Chin made it clear that he maintains a resolute stance of never overlooking such North Korean act of assassination as the bombing in Burma.

In reality, over the almost 40 years since the division of the South and the North, North Korea has harassed the ROK by alternately carrying out hostile acts and falsified peace tactics under the basic line of the communization of South Korea. At present, North Korea has again launched a false peace offensive called the proposal for tripartite talks, while it has so far carried out the following: perpetration of the appalling insurgent rebellion right after the national liberation; conciliatory proposal for South-North negotiations; perpetration of the southward invasion of the Korean war; adoption of the 4 July Joint Communique; unilateral suspension of the South-North talks; endless infiltration of armed spies into the South; and the assassination and bombing at Aung San Cemetery.

It is very natural for the ROK Government and citizens, which have been only cheated by North Korea like this over the past 40 years, to be skeptical about the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks, the proposal which was put forth in synchronization with the assassination attempt in Burma. Accordingly, if North Korea sincerely intends to hold talks with South Korea, to ease tension, and to lay the groundwork for unification, it should take convincing measures regarding the Burmese incident.

At the same time, we stress that working-level contacts or dialogue between South and North Korea as seen at Panmunjom on 14 February should be continuously opened. As the liaison officers from the Seoul side demanded to the North Korean side, direct telephone links between South and North Korea should be reopened.

It is a pity that North Korea intentionally avoided Panmunjom in sending the letter from its premier of the Administration Council, but sent the letter by mail via a third country. In the future, all contacts or communications between South and North Korea should be made through Panmunjom and the direct telephone line should be utilized. Consequently, above all, South and North Korea are called upon to establish a system of working-level talks over direct telephone and Panmunjom contacts.

Furthermore, we repeatedly call upon North Korea to look squarely at the fact that the shortcut to the unification of South and North Korea exists in this land, not in Washington or Beijing, and to immediately respond to the talks between the two parties directly concerned, South and North Korea.

#### Nonaggression Agreement Stressed

SK170437 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Feb 84 p 2

[Editorial: "North Korea's Refusal of Direct Dialogue"]

[Text] North Korea has again turned down our proposal for discussing the question of the nation through a direct North-South dialogue based on the principle of national self-determination.

As a result, the expectations which people raised as they were seeing the picture of the representatives of the two sides handing over and accepting Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong's letter last 14 February in Panmunjom have been frustrated even before 2 days have passed.

Prime Minister Chin's letter was a reply to a letter from Yi Chong-ok, former premier of the State Administration Council of North Korea, which was received last 24 January via international mail through a third country on holding tripartite talks.

The content of his letter was 1) taking an appropriate step and examining oneself by North Korea over the Rangoon incident; 2) holding direct dialogue between the North and the South; 3) seeking the exchange of letters and mutual visits by the people living in the North and the South, including the members of the separated families and relatives; 4) holding, if necessary, international talks participated in also by those countries concerned.

However, on 14 February, North Korea, through the news media organizations in Pyongyang, refused our proposal while insisting on its proposal for tripartite talks.

By proposing the so-called tripartite talks, North Korea says that the questions of the agreement of nonaggression and the unification could be discussed between the North and the South after it had concluded a peace agreement with the United States for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

This reveals the trick of North Korea aimed at seeking direct talks with the United States and U.S. troops withdrawal from South Korea before handling other questions.

Who made the U.S. troops, that had withdrawn in 1948 following Japan's surrender, to land on this soil again? Who is actually making their withdrawal impossible? The North Korean authorities should ponder over these questions. If they had not gone blind to communize the South and had not launched the southward invasion in 1950, U.S. troops would not have returned. If Pyongyang had not gone hell-bent in seeking military buildup and armed provocations, U.S. troops could have been pulled out a long time ago.

Accordingly, the preconditions to the U.S. troops withdrawal are crystal clear. North Korea must pledge that it will not invade the South again. An international guarantee should be given by the countries concerned, including Communist China and the Soviet Union. North Korea must stop its provocations against the South. Then, U.S. troops will no longer need to remain on this soil.

Therefore, it is logical to conclude an agreement of nonaggression prior to seeking U.S. troops withdrawal. Accordingly, direct North-South dialogue should come first, even if what North Korea demands is accepted. Moreover, the question of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea is something that should be dealt with between us and the United States. It is not something which North Korea should interfere in.

In 1971, when the North-South dialogue was being held, U.S. troops were still remaining in South Korea as they are now. As North Korea knows, U.S. troops in South Korea have never hampered dialogue. The whole world knows that the discontinuation of the dialogue was due to the unilateral step taken by Pyongyang.

We know that North Korea has constantly raved on self-reliance and *chuche*. The North Korean authorities have officially said that "the question of the Korean reunification is an internal affair of the Korean nation and is an affair about the self-determination of our nation."

This was already agreed upon between North and South Korea in the 4 July Joint Statement and, thus, has become a consensus of the nation. Nevertheless, North Korea is now going in a diametrically opposite direction.

Pyongyang must recover the spirit of national independence at an early date. At the same time, it must realize that it is impossible to reach the United States without going through Seoul and to reach other Western countries without going through the United States.

#### Ambassadors' Remarks

SK170442 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Feb 84 p 2

[From the column: "Central Tower"]

[Text] The second conference of heads of the ROK missions abroad, which began on 13 February, has preceded under a sincere atmosphere in which the attendants sharply criticized the present foreign policy of the government. At the discussion panel on political affairs held on 14 February, Yun Sok-hun, ambassador to France; Chi Yon-tae, ambassador to Italy; and Pak Ssang-yong, head of the ROK mission at Geneva, presented their views on the government policy with regard to the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks and conducted hot discussions on it among the attendants, it was reported.



It was reported that, unanimously saying that the real aim of the North Korean puppets' proposal for tripartite talks is to stage a false peace offensive in a bid to conceal the responsibility for the Rangoon bombing, these ambassadors strongly recommended to the government that it should take more positive measures to cope with the false peace offensive.

POLITICAL REINSTATEMENT MAY BEGIN IN EARLY MARCH

SK170834 Seoul YONHAP in English 0822 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, FEB. 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korea is most likely to reinstate some 200 of the 301 former politicians who are still barred from political activities in early March, a well-informed political source said Friday.

Authorities have already finished preparations pending only the final political decision on the lifting of the ban, he said. "Variables still remain, but some 200 of them will be reinstated in early March." He added, however, the possibility of a release on Feb. 28 or 29 at the earliest could not be denied either. A special National Assembly session is scheduled for around Feb. 28.

Another source explained the removal of the political blacklist originally was planned for the latter half of last year, but was withheld in the wake of the Sept. 1 Soviet destruction of a Korean airliner and the Oct. 9 North Korean terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma.

He further said the reinstatement could no longer be delayed if the forthcoming general elections expected for the end of this year are taken into consideration. However, the source said the lifting would probably be carried out on two or three separate occasions by the end of the year rather than at once, thereby not affecting political stability. He added those who had flagrantly violated the 1980 political renovation law or who had been charged for corruption and irregularities involving power would be excluded from the coming reinstatement. President Chun Doo-hwan emphasized in his new year's policy statement that repentance from the past would be the key factor for reinstatement, he said.

If the reinstatement is carried out in March, sources predicted, political parties are expected to try to enlist former politicians. Last year 250 blacklisted former politicians were reinstated on Feb. 25 for the first time since November 1980 when 567 politicians were ousted from politics under a special law. Both ruling and opposition parties have contacted those who have been reinstated since last year as well as those who are still barred from politics. Most of the former politicians contacted hoped to join existing political parties. The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is likely to admit some former members of the then ruling Democratic Republican Party (DRP) of the late President Pak Chong-Hui and leading opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), both of which were disbanded in October, 1980, along with two minority parties.

The leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the minority Korea National Party (KNP) are expected to promote blanket admittance of former opposition party members and ruling party members, respectively, according to sources. However, the possibility of former politicians organizing a new party to accommodate their demand to be nominated for the coming general elections is also drawing attention.

## Party Leaders Comment

SK170639 Seoul YONHAP in English 0610 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 17 (YONHAP) -- A ranking official of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Friday ruled out the rumor that the lifting of the ban on political activities by former politicians is imminent.

DJP Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon told reporters: "There is nothing decided on the timing and the scale" of the expected removal of the political blacklist. "Nobody can deny the fact that the reinstatement would be carried out 'on a gradual basis' as President Chon Tu-hwan said in his new year policy statement," Kwon said.

Other DJP officials were careful in commenting on the rumor, and simply said the lifting is still flexible.

Recently, rumors that some 150 or 200 of the 301 former politicians who are still barred from politics would be reinstated later this month or early March were widespread.

Last year, 250 blacklisted former politicians were reinstated on Feb 25 for the first time since November 1980 when 567 politicians were ousted from politics under a special law.

Ranking DJP officials showed negative response in chorus to the early reinstatement rumored even for early next week. "How could we conclude such a matter that belongs solely to the presidential authority," one DJP official said. Observers, however, said that it is highly likely that the lifting would come before the special National Assembly session scheduled for around Feb 28. They based their prediction on the forthcoming general elections expected at the end of this year and the fact that the reinstatement has been planned since last year. A cadre member of the DJP said he could not exclude a possibility that the reinstatement would wait till March because "variables" still remain.

Observers predicted the number of blacklisted politicians to be affected by the coming reinstatement ranged from no more than 150 to more than 200. Whether the leaders of former opposition parties would be included in the list, also draws keen interest of observers. A well-placed source, however, hinted no final decision has been made yet.

Meanwhile, cadre members of the leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) were sure that the reinstatement was imminent. Acting DKP President Rep Yi Tae-ku said: "It looks certain that the reinstatement will be carried out soon." Yi, however, denied the rumor that his party was informed of the timing and scale of the reinstatement. "It has been customary for authorities to inform us right before the action. But we have not been notified"

Floor leader of the DKP Rep Kim Chong-ki said: "It seems to be a fact that the reinstatement will come in late February or in early March. The number of those who would be affected will be no more than 200."



HENG SAMRIN LEAVES MOSCOW AFTER ANDROPOV FUNERAL

BK151401 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1138 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 16 -- A high-level Kampuchean party and state delegation led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council, left Moscow Wednesday after attending the funeral of Yuriy Andropov. It was seen off by G.A. Aliyev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the party Central Committee; and other Soviet officials. Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean ambassador to the Soviet Union, was among the farewell party.

ALBANIAN LEADERS THANKED FOR GREETINGS

BK161025 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] After receiving warm congratulatory messages from the high-ranking leaders of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania [PSRA] sent during the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the 7 January National Day, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently sent messages of thanks to Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the PSRA People's Assembly Presidium; and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the PSRA Council of Ministers. The messages, among other things, said:

We firmly believe that the relations of friendship and the good cooperation between the PRK and the PSRA will be expanded and strengthened further for the benefits of our two countries for the cause of socialism and world peace. We wish the Presidium of the PSRA People's Assembly and yourselves good health and greater successes in achieving new realizations.

On the same occasion, Comrade Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, also sent a thank-you message to Comrade Reis Malile, PSRA foreign minister. The message stressed that: I firmly believe that, due to the correct and clear-sighted policy lines of the Albanian Workers Party, the Albanian people will achieve new successes in building their country and in safeguarding world peace and security. May the relations of friendship and the fraternal cooperation between our two countries be further expanded and strengthened.

HUN SEN GREET'S MPR'S DUGERSUREN ON BIRTHDAY

BK160935 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, recently sent a greetings message to Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the latter's 62d birthday. The message stressed: I wish you the best of health, happiness, and more and greater successes in fulfilling your noble mission.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH SRV MARKED BY MEDIA

## Film Week

OW162304 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 16 -- A week of Vietnamese films was opened today at the "Procheachon" cinema in Phnom Penh by the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

Present at the inaugural film show were Him Chens, vice-minister of information and culture, Nguyen Hoa, counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy, and a large audience.

#### KAMPUCHEA Marks Anniversary

BK161320 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1131 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 16 -- The Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed in Phnom Penh on February 18, 1979 constitutes a historic document reaffirming the two countries' evident successes in the new stage of the struggle against their dangerous, direct enemy in the region, Chinese expansionism, says KAMPUCHEA weekly in an editorial on the fifth anniversary of the treaty.

"The primary objective of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation," the paper says, "is to strengthen the alliance of militant solidarity, friendship, multiform cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries."

"The treaty is also aimed at promoting the defence of the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the building of the material basis of each country in order to improve the living conditions of the working people," it says.

The paper goes on: "In the framework of the treaty, many agreements on cooperation in economy, technology, science, public health, culture and also in military domain have been signed since then showing their increasing bilateral relations. This is reaffirmed in the declaration of the first Indochinese summit in Vientiane in February 1983. Under the guidance of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea over the past five years, the young People's Republic of Kampuchea has advanced with firm steps and entered into a new era, that of independence, freedom and socialism characterized by the unceasing development of the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

"This is the first time in the history of Southeast Asia that a socialist alliance has been formed in Indochina which is very favorable to peace and stability in the region."

"Victims of many foreign aggressions, the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos have realized more clearly than any others that solidarity is the key to their victory, while division means loss. This has been eloquently proved with painful experiences they got from history."

After recalling the danger posed by Sino-U.S. collusion for the revolutionary cause of the Indochinese countries, the paper concludes by calling on the entire Kampuchean people to do their utmost to enhance the solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam and that among the countries of Indochina as a whole.

#### EFFECTS OF FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA DISCLOSED

PM161054 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Feb 84 p 17

[Sven Oste dispatch: "Kampuchea Still Lives in Fear of Pol Pot"]

[Text] Kampong Chhnang, February -- In one of the wards there were two wounded soldiers. An older man with his arms shot through, a youth who had had a bullet through his hip. They had both been wounded in the same battle with Pol Pot soldiers a few miles to the north. Another ward contained some peasants with amputated legs. That is the only thing the doctors can do when a mine has shot the foot to pieces.

Old mines from old wars? or new ones, planted by "terrorists?" No one knew. Or, more correctly, no one wanted to say.

The interpreter who had accompanied me from Phnom Penh to Kampong Chhnang -- 60 miles north-west of the capital -- was unwilling to translate any questions to be put to the two soldiers. He just became embarrassed and tried to creep out of the room.

A few hours later, at a meeting with two of the province leaders, there was the same shadow-boxing when the conversation turned to "security" in the province. They began by saying that there were no problems, that everything was fine and quiet. Later, when it became impossible to dismiss, as if by magic, the wounded and the maimed at the hospital, the retreat began.

The picture became clearer: There is fighting in the province; "terrorists" and "bandits" mine the roads. Last fall a train was blown up, with 20 people losing their lives. During the dry season, that is, the winter months, the enemy comes down to the rivers; during the rainy season -- from May to October -- they retreat up into the mountains in the province.

Other voices provide other parts of the picture, Some 6 months ago a fishing village inhabited by Vietnamese was attacked. The attackers were people who were born and had grown up in that village and who had now returned to their homes. Of course, the Vietnamese are targets for the hatred of the Pol Pot forces but it was apparent that not many people in the village had survived. The wounded were taken to the hospital in the provincial capital of Kompong Chhnang and were treated by Swedish doctors.

There is now a new Swedish group at the hospital -- Lars Risholm, Ingvar Hedenborg and An Mari Johnsson, all sent out by the Red Cross -- and they encounter all the diseases and illnesses which affect Kampuchea. First there is undernourishment, the babies with only a flickering flame of life cared for in wooden barracks. And the hidden war, the wounded and those who have been badly disfigured by mines.

Similar reports come from several other provinces, primarily through foreign aid workers. In Battambang, the rich rice province bordering on Thailand, foreigners witnessed bridges being blown up during the night last fall. In Kompong Cham, north of Phnom Penh, eight Soviet technicians were killed in an attack 6 months ago.

This year, at the end of the January, there were reports that Pol Pot forces had taken and held the large provincial capital of Siem Reap for 24 hours. The reports came from the Khmer Rouge themselves via foreign radio stations. Two smaller towns were also said to have been attacked by Pol Pot's troops.

Year after year the Khmer Rouge's leaders have trumpeted victory communiques which to a large extent have been pure fantasy. In three visits to Kampuchea since 1979 I have traveled in peace and without escort on roads and through areas which according to the Khmer Rouge's propaganda voices were under the control of Pol Pot's forces.

Since June 1982 the Khmer Rouge has formed part of a coalition with other groups which have gathered around some of the men who dominated Kampuchea's political life in the sixties. One is the party of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which is thought to have around 5,000 guerrilla soldiers, the other is the organization led by Son Sann, which is thought to have 10,000 soldiers, Pol Pot's army is estimated at around 25,000 men. These various exile armies have their fortified camps in the mountains on the border between Kampuchea and Thailand.

In the last few months the differences between the Khmer Rouge on the one hand and the right-wing groups, that is, Sihanouk and Son Sann, on the other hand have hardened. At the same time the leaders in Vietnam and Kampuchea are seeking in various ways to fan the flames of this division and are sending out signals to Sihanouk.

Kampuchea's party leader and government head expressly emphasized a soft line in my talks with him. In his answers in the interview he stressed that only the top men of the Khmer Rouge, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, are lost forever. All the others can, if they break with Pol Pot, return to their home country and political life, indeed, even be elected to top posts. This sounded like a clear message to Sihanouk.

Thus the Khmer Rouge leaders are under pressure from several directions. In such a situation it could seem natural to seek to demonstrate their strength -- through real or invented attacks on towns.

In the same way the government in Phnom Penh has of course every interest in making light of its opponents' activities in the eyes of the rest of the world. So Heng Samrin responds with his own propaganda picture -- everything is "security and stability." But such a game must have a contradictory and confusing effect on the Kampuchean population.

Why should there be a curfew in Phnom Penh from 2100 to 0500? Why do armed Vietnamese soldiers always sit on the roofs of buses -- wedged in between Kampuchean passengers, chickens and hogs -- in several provinces? Why are bamboo palisades growing up around army villages by the side of country roads? Why are there Vietnamese camps everywhere in the provinces far, far away from the Thai border? Why are there watchtowers along river banks in Kampong Chhang Province? Why must a visitor there always be accompanied by armed soldiers on a motor boat journey to a fishing village?

The list could be made a lot longer. The incidents you get to hear about are nevertheless quite few, and perhaps they are not more numerous than they were 2 or 3 years ago. But the fear and combat readiness seem more urgent -- and the authorities' talks of "security and stability" increasingly labored.

At bottom there is the fear from the Pol Pot years, memories which are open sores. One-third of the population was killed, every family lost some members. The past stalks people night and day in a way which is difficult for an outsider to understand. Perhaps only the Jews who survived Hitler's extermination camps can understand. But this fear means that the people do not see the Vietnamese Army troops as an army of occupation. There is of old a great distrust of -- indeed, a racist hate for -- the Vietnamese amongst the Kampucheans. But the conviction that Pol Pot would return if the Vietnamese were to leave produces the simple formula: rather the devil than Pol Pot.

In total there are probably 150,000 Vietnamese soldiers in the country. They are seldom seen in the towns, but in the countryside they are everywhere. They live apart in their own camps, but are often to be seen strolling along village streets or in the market place, unarmed.

The Kampuchean Army is growing, the government in Phnom Penh claims. Perhaps, but this growth is taking place extremely slowly. Out in the villages there is a shortage of labor, a shortage of men -- and there people make no attempt to hide the paucity of the numbers of young men, who go to the army every year.



There is nothing to indicate that the government is seeking to force a buildup of the Kampuchean Army so that it will be able to replace the Vietnamese. As long as Pol Pot's troops remain as a threat supported by China and other powers, the defense against them will be the Vietnamese Army.

IENG THIRITH INTERVIEW BY SWEDISH JOURNALIST

PM161056 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 6 Feb 84 p 5

[Staffan Dahllof undated dispatch: "Kampuchean Guerrillas Show New Strength"]

[Text] Phum Thmei -- Some 5 years after the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea the resistance movement is now talking of an offensive and a future military victory.

"We do not want to be overly optimistic. But for the first time during a dry season the Vietnamese are unable to drive us out of the lowlands. The war is beginning to near its end," Ieng Thirith said.

Ieng Thirith was once social affairs minister in Pol Pot's government. Today she is a member of the resistance movement's coalition government, is one of the top people in its Foreign Ministry and is seen as Khieu Samphan's right hand.

We met in Phnom Malai inside Kampuchean territory. Here the Khmer Rouge -- the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government's strongest element -- has its political base.

In the village of Phum Thmei a teak and bamboo guest house has been built to receive visiting diplomats, journalists and others. At the present time they are waiting for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the resistance coalition, to pay a visit.

The Phnom Malai area in western Kampuchea ought to be a threatened area now that the sixth dry season of the war is beginning. There has been talk of a Vietnamese buildup and warnings of attacks have repeatedly appeared in the Thai press. But everything here seems relatively calm. The threat seems to be distant. "As far as we know Vietnam has not increased its forces as Western experts have claimed," Ieng Thirith said.

"Instead they seem to have become weaker. We have reports that the Vietnamese have moved some troops westwards and have been putting their reliance on tanks and artillery. This is a sign of weakness and shows that they only dare fight at a distance."

Somewhat unexpectedly, Ieng Thirith estimates the Vietnamese forces at between 130,000 and 150,000 men. In the past there have been reports of between 180,000 and 200,000. According to Ieng Thirith the Khmer Rouge has an army of 60,000 men. And in addition there are local militia units of unknown size.

Inside the resistance movement's base area we search for a week for signs to confirm or deny the movement's view.

We talk through four villages, where it would seem that military readiness is low. There is no sign of regular guerrilla units. The information we receive is that the villages are guarded only by local militia in groups of around 20 men. In other words, the resistance movement feels relatively safe and fears no attacks at present. However, at night sporadic rifle fire can be heard close by. And in the distance can be heard the boom of big guns. "The rifle fire comes from our guard posts. The artillery fire is the Vietnamese response to our attacks," said Long Norin, our interpreter, who serves as head of protocol at this guerrilla Foreign Ministry.

"You can sleep soundly here," he said. "If the enemy sends out small patrols we are warned at least a couple of days in advance. If they are on their way with tanks and other heavy materiel we are informed by our scouts at least a week in advance."

But the war is a fact and the population has been given orders to dig protective trenches. However, work is not going according to plan. By rights every family should have been seen to one such trench, but in the villages we visited only one family in three had bothered about this safety precaution.

You get a better insight into the war from the films which the resistance movement shows to visitors. A few scenes show guerrilla units in open country. They capture what are described as Vietnamese camps, they carry out bombing raids on Highways 5 and 6 which run between the capital of Phnom Penh and the Thai border. The films also show how the guerrillas took the station town of Phnom Thippadiei and destroyed the railroad between Phnom Penh and Battambang, another large town in western Kampuchea. We are also shown large training camps in the southern province of Koh Kong and guerrilla patrols which are kept to the northern shores of the large lake of Tonle Sap.

Ieng Thirith claims that the guerrillas are now operating in the whole of the country. Even in the "Duck's Bill" in Kompomng Cham Province and the "Parrot's Beak" in the southern province of Svay Rieng. Both these areas lie along the Vietnamese border. She also claims that the guerrillas control substantial areas in the north and east and that stores have been set up which make the eastern front independent of supplies from the Thai border.

However, the picture of the war which the Khmer Rouge circulate does not rule out the possibility of a Vietnamese attack on the base areas in the West before the dry season ends in May. Vietnamese forces hold the border town of Poipet, for example, and have forces in the town of Sisophon. The Vietnamese army's headquarters in Kampuchea is said to be in the old market place in the provincial capital of Siem Reap, immediately to the south of the temple region of Angkor Wat.

The greatest probability is of attacks on the two smaller groups in the coalition government, Prime Minister Son Sann's KPNLF (Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front) and President Sihanouk's FUNCINPEC (United National Front of Kampuchea for an Independent, Neutral and Cooperating Kampuchea) [title as published]. Last year's attacks began with an attack on the KPNLF camp in Nong Chan.

Son Sann's and Sihanouk's forces are weaker than those of the Khmer Rouge. In addition the Vietnamese are bound to be interested in knocking out those sections of the resistance movement which have support from the United States and Europe.

Vietnamese pressure on refugee settlements in western Kampuchea remains. Does this not contradict reports of guerrilla successes inside the country?

"Not if you take our tactics into account," Long Norin replied. "The fact that the Vietnamese have long supply lines to their units favors us. This makes them vulnerable and we can capture or destroy their supply shipments."

The West allows itself to be hoodwinked by the Vietnamese war in western Kampuchea, Long Norin thinks. It is just a show which does not correspond to the real Vietnamese strength. "That is why we are preparing to strike. I cannot say where and when. But I can say this much: Before this dry season is over our troops will capture and hold a major town for a short time, purely as a show of strength."

MEDICAL, FOOD PROBLEMS IN KAMPUCHEA VIEWED

PM161046 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 8 Feb 84 p 5

[Staffan Dhallof dispatch: "The Vietnamese Want Our Land"]

[Text] Phnom Malai -- "After the Vietnamese invasion came hunger and after the hunger civilian Vietnamese are now coming. These people are not out to exploit us like the Americans and the French. They just want our land," Kampuchean coalition government health minister and Khmer Rouge guerrilla leader Thiounn Thoeun said. This is often what you hear from the resistance movement in Kampuchea. "But we think that it is progress that the Vietnamese settlements have been noted by the United Nations."

He is referring to the General Assembly's latest debate on Kampuchea, which for the 5th year in a row ended in a resolution directed against the Vietnamese invasion. The resolution spoke for the first time of "demographic changes."

It was in the summer of 1983 that it was reported that Vietnam had begun to move civilians in. Various documents from the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin administration in Phnom Penh called on the authorities to help these people "who are involved in work to correct and expand the economy." Exactly how many civilian Vietnamese have moved into Kampuchea is unknown. Prince Sihanouk, the resistance movement's president, has estimated the number at a million. Others in the movement speak of 640,000. Western news agencies in Phnom Penh have reported growing numbers of Vietnamese businessmen in the capital while Bangkok newspapers have printed reports of Vietnamese fishermen settling by Tonle Sap Lake.

There has also been talk of a conscious starvation campaign. The reports have to some extent been confirmed by refugees who recently arrived from areas controlled by the Vietnamese Army. These refugees have spoken of heavy taxation and of Vietnamese attempts to set up so-called strategic villages surrounded by fences and minefields. That is, the same policy which the United States used in Vietnam.

In the guerrillas' base area in Phum Thmei we met a 65-year-old peasant who comes from Battambang Province in the west. He did not dare give his name, he did not want to be photographed, and he refused to say which village he had lived in. "My children are still there," he said. However, he did tell us about life in his village. "The Vietnamese do not let us go out to work alone. They collect us for work in the fields or for road construction. They tax our harvest and if anyone has sold a buffalo the Vietnamese ask for one-half of the price."

If food is scarce in the Vietnamese-occupied areas, medicine is nonexistent, according to the refugees' reports. Even in the guerrillas' usually well-supplied base areas there is a crying shortage of medicines. We visited four different village hospitals. The number of beds has increased if we make comparisons with what we saw on previous visits. But the equipment is no better.

The biggest health problem in these areas which the guerrillas describe as "liberated," is malaria. "The worst thing is that we do not have any preventive medicines against this disease," said Thiounn Thoeun who works as a doctor himself. A growing threat is tuberculosis, which chiefly affects the refugees who have suffered most and are weak. Expensive drugs and the long treatment period mean that this disease is often fatal in Kampuchea. We also saw people with war wounds. People who have had feet and legs destroyed by mines.

Perhaps they stepped on mines which the guerrillas laid. During the rainy season's floods the lightweight personnel mines are easily washed away and no one knows where they have gone.

The difficult health situation in the areas held by the resistance movement is partially offset by improved food supplies. We were able to see that the amount of land under cultivation has increased this year. According to reports which seem reliable the population here is almost self-sufficient in fruit and vegetables. More families than before keep a hog. Fish and chicken are a regular feature of the diet.

But for its daily rice ration the population here is 80 to 100 percent dependent on volunteer aid organizations or UN supplies from Thailand. One sign that the food situation has improved since the invasion in 1979 is that you no longer see any downright emaciated people. However, it was pointed out to us that one whole age group is missing. Children between 10 and 15. "These children were too small to look after themselves but too big to be carried by their parents when they fled from the Vietnamese troops," the doctor at the hospital in the village of Phum O Sralao said.

The Kampuchean resistance movement claims that Vietnam is responsible for the deaths of 2.5 million Kampucheans. One million are supposed to have died in the war, while 1.5 million died of hunger. This is approximately as many as the Pol Pot government is accused of executing between 1975 and 1978.

We asked Dr Thiounn Thoeun about the oft-repeated claim that only 50 of the 400 or so trained Kampuchea doctors survived the Pol Pot era. "In 1975 there were not more than 1,000 people in Kampuchea with any medical training at all," he said. "I myself had many doctors as pupils in Phnom Penh in the sixties."

How is the situation now? "Here in the western part of the country there are 85 of us practicing doctors. Every year we have tried to meet for a conference, but have not succeeded in assembling everyone, especially those who live deeper inside the country."

VODK: OPEN LETTER ASKS USSR TO STOP AID TO SRV

BK161319 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Feb 84

["Kampuchean people's open letter to the Soviet people and leaders demanding that the Soviet Union stop providing assistance to Vietnam to wage a war to exterminate the Kampuchean race and pressure Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions" -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Since signing a military treaty with the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy on 3 November 1979 [as heard], the Soviet Union has provided all kinds of assistance -- military, economic, and financial -- and fully supported Vietnam politically and diplomatically to wage a war of aggression, annexation of territory, and extermination of the Kampuchean race in a cruelest and most barbaric manner. When Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of troops to commit aggression and annex Kampuchea at the end of 1978, the Soviet Union, like the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, thought the Vietnamese could swallow the whole of Kampuchea in only one go during a period lasting no more than a month in accordance with their quick battle quick victory strategy. However, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' war of aggression in Kampuchea has been going on for over 5 years now, and the Vietnamese have not been able to swallow Kampuchea.



Furthermore, Vietnam has met with inextricable difficulties and is increasingly in an impasse on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea. Vietnam itself has also seriously been ruined because of this war of aggression in Kampuchea. The Soviet Union has provided assistance to Vietnam for well over 5 years now and has been doing so with an increasing amount, from \$2 million a day to \$6 million, and yet it has not been able to assist Vietnam to swallow Kampuchea or prevent the Vietnamese from heading downward.

As the Soviet people and leaders have seen for themselves, the burden to assist the Le Duan Vietnamese in waging this war of aggression in Kampuchea is extremely heavy. It is not just heavy; it also leads to defeat -- defeat in the political and diplomatic fields and in the international arena. The world knows that the Soviets are fund providers and accomplices of the Le Duan Vietnamese in waging a war of aggression in Kampuchea to exterminate the Kampuchean people and trample Kampuchea's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity by violating the principle of international law and the UN Charter. People of the world realize that the Soviet policy of providing weapons and supporting the Vietnamese to commit aggression against Kampuchea -- which is a Third World country, independent and nonaligned -- is a most cruel policy of aggression and annexation which is most dangerous to the security, stability, and peace in the world. At every international arena, particularly at every session of the UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese and the Soviets, who are the Le Duan Vietnamese's patrons, have been exposed and condemned from every direction for the past 5 years. There have also been categorical demands that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, without outside interference. The resolutions of the UN General Assembly's 5 sessions have clearly shown that the world community absolutely cannot accept the Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli, for this is an issue involving the violation of the principle of international law and the UN Charter and a threat to the security and stability both in the region and the world.

As for the Kampuchean nation and people, like peoples in countries the world over and the Soviet people, they love independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. They cherish their national identity and honor more than anything else. Therefore, the Kampuchean people absolutely will not allow the Vietnamese to swallow the Kampuchean territory and exterminate the Kampuchean race in accordance with their aggressive and expansionist strategy. The Kampuchean people are determined to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all out of the Kampuchean territory so that Kampuchea remains an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state. The Kampuchean people firmly believe that their just cause for struggle will certainly win over the Vietnamese war of aggression, as exemplified by world history, as well as the history of the Soviets; that is, aggressors will certainly be defeated. No matter how mighty they are at the beginning, in the end they will be disgracefully defeated.

On this occasion, as there is change in the Soviet top leadership, the Kampuchean people would like to appeal both to the Soviet people and Soviet leaders to reexamine and reconsider their policy of supporting Vietnam to commit aggression against Kampuchea, exterminate the Kampuchean race, and threaten the security and stability in Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean people categorically demand that the Soviet Union immediately stop providing military assistance, stop supplying weapons and ammunition to the Vietnamese, and stop supporting the Vietnamese in their aggression against Kampuchea and extermination of the Kampuchean people.

The Soviet Union should unite with the world community in pressuring Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor forces immediately from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. The Kampuchean people love peace and desire to live peacefully with all countries near and far, including Vietnam and the Soviet Union, in accordance with the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence. As soon as the Soviet Union stops providing assistance to Vietnam and the latter withdraws all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea and respect Kampuchea's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, the Kampuchean people will then be glad to coexist peacefully and resume normal and equal relations with Vietnam as well as with the Soviet Union and all countries the world over. However, if the Vietnamese stubbornly persist in carrying on their war of aggression and extermination of the Kampuchean race, then the Kampuchean people have no other choice than vigorously and resolutely continuing their struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all chased out of Kampuchea. This is the only way for Kampuchea to survive as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country and to safeguard the Kampuchean nation and race forever.

VODK ON 'SPECIAL ATTACK' IN BATTAMBANG DISTRICT

BK160507 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] On the night of 31 January, our national army and guerrillas launched a special attack to destroy three Vietnamese positions at (Ta Leav) monastery station, (Ta Methi) monastery, and at (Chat That) villages, west and south of Battambang District. During a 30-minute battle, we killed 32 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 46 others for a total of 78 casualties, including a company commander killed. We destroyed 28 trenches, 42 barracks, and a quantity of war materiel. We seized an M-30 machinegun, an RPD, 12 AK's, 26 bundles of goods, 40 pairs of shoes, 34 helmets, 44 hammocks, 2 compasses, and a quantity of military materiel. We took control of these three positions for 2 hours before withdrawing. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Battambang battlefield!

VODK REPORTS PHNOM PENH SUBURB ATTACKED

BK170134 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Here is a battle report from various battlefields:

Phnom Penh battlefield: On 2 January [month as heard] our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese aggressors at Phsa Toch and Chhba Mon, killing 2, wounding 3, and seizing 3 hand grenades and 200 meters of telephone wire.

VONADK CLAIMS CONVOY AMBUSHED NEAR KOMPONG THOM

BK170633 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0500 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Following is a report from various battle fields: Kompong Thom battlefield: On 10 February, we ambushed a Vietnamese convoy of 20 trucks 2 km north of Kompong Thom town on Route 12. We set ablaze three trucks and all the ammunition and war materiel on these trucks.

REACTION TO DEATH OF USSR'S ANDROPOV CONTINUES

Eulogy By Kaysone Phomvihana

BK160616 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Eulogy by Kaysone Phomvihana, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers, at 14 February memorial ceremony in Vientiane for late Soviet President Yuriy Andropov -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades and friends:

With untold grief, we are here together now to pay tribute to Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, beloved and precious son of the Soviet people, outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, loyal successor of Lenin's great cause, staunch fighter of the international communist and workers movement, and determined and tireless fighter for peace, socialism, and communism.

The passing away of Comrade Yuriy Andropov is a heavy loss not only to the party, state, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union, but also to the Lao party, state, and people.

Comrades and friends, Comrade Yuriy Andropov no longer lives with us. His heart has stopped beating. He has left us forever. However, his great achievements and precious merits will be recorded in the history of the Soviet party, state, and people as well as of all progressive mankind in the world.

Throughout his valuable life, beginning from being a worker, serving in the army, assuming responsibility for youth work, serving as a diplomat, and from taking responsible posts in party organs at various levels, to being the supreme leader of the party and state, Comrade Yuriy Andropov devoted his strength, intelligence, knowledge, talents, and valuable experience to the cause of Lenin, contributed to ensuring the security of the Soviet state, and continuously strove to strengthen the economic and defense strength of the Soviet Union. He persistently carried out activities for friendship among nations and for international cooperation. In his capacity as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Yuriy Andropov, together with the staff department of the Leninist party, studied and outlined economic, political, and social strategies in conformity with the reality in the ripened period of developed socialism.

To achieve the various objectives adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Yuriy Andropov served as an example in organizing the implementation of party policies; promoted a collective style of work in tune with reality; paid attention to political and ideological study and training; raised the efficiency of work; improved the organization of party and state apparatuses; promoted the right to collective mastery in factories and plants; opposed bureaucracy, disassociation from reality, and the system of red tape involved in implementing plans and work in order to ensure quick progress; and continuously improved the people's living conditions.

Unswervingly adhering to the Leninist foreign policy, and with his high responsibility for mankind's fate, Comrade Yuriy Andropov correctly assessed the situation and the causes of world tension and adopted resolute measures aimed at checking the arms race, reducing forces, and avoiding a nuclear holocaust. This is clearly demonstrated in his statements of 28 September and 24 November 1983. These statements reflect the Soviet Union's reasonable and constructive proposals which have enjoyed the broad support and interest of the people in various socialist countries and the peace- and justice-loving and progressive people in the world.

We can say that Comrade Yuriy Andropov's life was linked with the successes and victories of the struggle and building of the CPSU in the political, ideological, and organizational spheres and with the strengthening of national defense, economic, cultural, social, and other capabilities of the Soviet Union, thus continuously raising aloft the Soviet Union's influence in the international arena.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov's tasks were closely linked to the consolidation and strengthening of the solidarity, unification, and cohesion of the socialist community based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and to the struggle for the lofty ideals of communism. Comrade Yuriy Andropov's prestige was linked to the struggle movements of all peoples for national independence, democracy, and social progress and against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, expansionism, hegemonism, Zionism, and apartheid. Comrade Yuriy's prestige was also closely linked to the struggles for peace and security of all countries in the world.

Comrades and friends, Comrade Yuriy Andropov has passed away. However, he has left behind the invaluable revolutionary heritage of historic significance for all communists and revolutionaries to carry out their just struggles. In his study of Marxism and certain problems of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, Comrade Yuriy Andropov said: To prevent the living conditions from ripening before maturing, all communists must develop all aspects of leadership and enrich Marx's teaching in order to implement the method of subjectively looking at problems pointed out by Marx, which are known as the active soul of Marxism. Only by applying this method toward our ideological heritage, for example by incessantly enriching the revolutionary theory with the lessons learned from the revolutionary movement, can Marxism be transformed into a scientific theory and a true art of revolution. This way of thinking is the source of strength of Marxism-Leninism at present. Comrade Yuriy Andropov's translated this statement into practice in his tasks, thus contributing to the development of Marxism-Leninism.

The LPRP, the SPC, and the Lao Government and people respect and hail Comrade Yuriy Andropov's leadership role, rich life and activities, and determination in implementing the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet party and state for the socialist and communist cause, the cohesion of the socialist community, the unification of the international communist and workers movement, in support of the national liberation revolutionary struggles, and for lasting peace and international cooperation. It is not surprising to say that Comrade Yuriy Andropov was a great and pure friend of our party, state, and people. We can clearly see that the comrade never ceased to follow and to pay attention to rendering support and assistance to the Lao people's tasks in defending and building socialism. The comrade endeavored to strengthen and develop the relations and all-round cooperation between the LPDR and the Soviet Union in the interest of the Lao and Soviet peoples. All the victories and achievements scored by the Lao party, state, and people in all fields in their political, economic, cultural, and social life and in building technical and material foundations in the LPDR cannot be separated from the invaluable and effective support and assistance of the Soviet Union as can be seen from the statement and actual deeds of Comrade Yuriy Andropov.

Even though Comrade Yuriy Andropov has left us, the Lao party, state, and people pledge to cooperate with the fraternal Soviet party, state, and people in consolidating, nourishing, and strengthening the fine traditional close relations between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union so as to make them even more prosperous and last forever.



We pledge that on our part, we will never cease our endeavor to implement the foreign policy outlined in the resolution adopted at the Third LPRP Congress so as to strengthen the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is regarded as a principled, consistent, and lasting policy, in deciding the victory for the cause of national defense and socialist construction in our country.

We firmly believe that under the talented leadership of the gallant Soviet Communist Party -- the great Lenin's noble and majestic party -- the fraternal Soviet people will transform their sorrow and grief over the demise of Comrade Yuriy Andropov into a revolutionary act and great strength of solidarity in order to become more determined to march forward to score yet greater new victories in implementing the resolutions adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, thereby taking their country to the paramount of communism, and to continue to act as the firm mainstay of the socialist system, the rampart of peace, and a reliable prop for all countries struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Beloved Comrade Yuriy Andropov, the Lao party, state, and people would like to remember and express our gratitude for your contributions and those of the Soviet party, state, and people to our revolutionary cause. Your name and prestige will be recorded in the history of Lao-Soviet relations and will exist in the hearts of the Lao communists and people forever. Your achievements and virtue will become a model and encouragement for millions of communists and workers to March forward untirelessly to the bright future of the communist system. Comrade Yuriy Andropov's virtue and revolutionary cause are immortal. We would like to pay our final tribute to you, comrade, with great pain in our hearts.

#### Women's Association Mourns

BK161215 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Condolence message of 12 February from Khampheng Bouppha, chairman of Lao Patriotic Women's Association, to Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, chairman of Committee of Soviet Women]

[Text] On behalf of the Lao women throughout the country, the Lao Patriotic Women's Association is deeply sorrowful upon learning of the passing away of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was a beloved and valuable son of the Soviet state, a communist who was loyal to the cause of the Soviet working class and laboring people and of the working class and laboring people throughout the world, and a determined fighter for world peace and stability, for checking arms race and easing international tension, and for friendship and international cooperation. He was always concerned about the legitimate rights and interests of the people, women, and children in the world.

The passing away of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov constitutes a great loss for the Soviet party, state, women, and people.

The Lao women and people would like to share grief with the Committee of Soviet Women, women, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union, and with the family and relatives of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Though the comrade has left us forever, our Lao women and people will always remember his merits for the Lao revolution. To express the profound love and respect of the Lao women and people for Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, we will do our best to contribute to strengthening the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the Lao women and people and the women and fraternal people of the Soviet Union.

We are convinced that the women and great people of the Soviet Union, under the correct leadership of the CPSU, will score new, greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan. These successes will enable the Soviet Union to advance with firm steps toward communism, thus contributing to the cause of various nations for peace and social progress.

#### Souphanouvong Returns

BK170619 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] At noon on 16 February, the LPDR party and state delegation headed by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee, returned safely to Vientiane on board a special plane after attending the funeral ceremony held at the Kremlin in Moscow on 14 February for Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who was a beloved and precious son and nephew of the Soviet people; an outstanding activist of the CPSU and the Soviet state; an indomitable fighter of the international communist-worker movement; a resolute fighter for peace, socialism, and communism; and a close friend of the Lao people.

Comrade Souphanouvong and his delegation were welcomed upon their arrival at Wattai Airport by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the SPC and vice chairman of the LFNC Central Committee; and Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the State Planning Committee; comrade members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; members of the SPC; and ministers and deputy ministers. Also on hand to welcome Comrade Souphanouvong and party at the airport were Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union, and Comrade Bui Ban Thanh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the SRV to Laos.

During its stay in Moscow, our Lao party and state delegation laid a wreath to mourn the passing away of Comrade Yuriy Andropov. It was also received by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Ustinov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Yazkuliyeu, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Comrade Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Khamta Douangthongla, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the Soviet Union and member of the Lao delegation, and staff members of the Lao Embassy also greeted the Lao party and state delegation at Moscow airport.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT CONFIRMS POLICY WITH USSR

BK170716 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office has issued an announcement confirming Thailand's policy of promoting good relations with the Soviet Union. In the announcement, the government urged the Soviet Union to play a more constructive role in maintaining good relations between Thailand and other regional countries. The statement also said Thailand received news of President Andropov's death with profound sorrow and wished to join the Soviet people in this time of sorrow while expressing its heartfelt condolences at their great loss.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER PREDICTS U.S. WILL SEND F-16'S

BK170410 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 17 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi, commander of the Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF], has disclosed that the request for the purchase of 16 F-16A jet fighters was sent to the United States 1 December. The U.S. reply on this matter will be known by this June. The 16 aircraft will cost 12 billion baht, and the RTAF will pay for them on an installment basis within 4-5 years. Air Chief Marshal Praphan said: "I believe that we will succeed because the United States is probably aware of our military needs. The purchase of the fighters will not affect the country's trade balance. We are capable of maintaining these aircraft because we have many skillful technicians. The better these aircraft are, the more we must take care of them."

KOSON RETURNS FROM PRC WITHOUT RICE AGREEMENT

BK170626 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Feb 84 p 10

[Excerpt] Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek has failed to secure an agreement from China to buy glutinous rice. He said yesterday that Thailand cannot rely on that country as a potential market for agricultural products in the future.

Speaking upon his return from Beijing, Minister Koson said China has already readjusted its agricultural production system and will become a competitor in farm exports in the future.

ADMIRAL CONCERNED OVER PIRACY AGAINST CARGO SHIPS

BK161200 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Naval Chief-of-Staff Admiral Niphon Sirithon this morning expressed concern at the increase of piracy against cargo vessels in the Gulf of Thailand despite the navy mounting its patrols to intercept them. Adm Niphon said increased patrols were ordered some three months ago but no pirate ships had been spotted. But the naval chief-of-staff said he preferred to call these pirates ordinary robbers who preyed on cargo boats saying if we called them pirates it might be interpreted that they were those pirates who preyed on refugee ships. He said that pirates are usually rife in the area close to the Malacca Strait and near the Vietnamese coast. He said the navy is responsible for making patrols 12 miles off the coast.

Piracy in the Gulf is reported to be rife at present with five ships -- three bound for Japan and two for Singapore -- raided by pirates in speedboats during the past two months. The captain of one of the raided ships said yesterday that his ship had been raided off the Sattahip coast by a 20 metre dark-coloured speed boat.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS ON COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

BK170246 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Feb 84 p 6

[By Thepchai Yong and Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] Songkhla -- The Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) held its fifth party congress at a jungle venue in the south and resolved to step up urban activities while watering down its armed operations against the government, a senior police official said yesterday. In an interview with THE NATION, Deputy Commissioner of the Fourth Police Provincial Bureau Pol Maj Gen Linphit Satchaphan said the fifth party congress was organized late last month in Nakhon Si Thammarat. He said the CPT's armed activities in the south dropped sharply following the crucial caucus which was held only a year after the controversial fourth party congress.

The CPT had to hold the party congress to adjust its strategy because it had continually suffered political and military setbacks since the completion of the fourth party congress during which the pro-China party was virtually split as a result of ideological conflicts, the senior police official said.

The so-called dissident elements in the party attempted to no avail to press for a change of the party strategy from the orientation towards jungle-based armed activities to the opposite during the fourth party congress. The pro-China conservative leadership then managed to preserve the fundamental policy to concentrate its resources on the strengthening of its jungle forces.

Pol Maj Gen Linphit said that authorities still could not pinpoint the exact site of the latest party congress because there are still areas in Nakhon Si Thammarat which are inaccessible to government troops.

However, he said, the Fourth Army Region has launched a military offensive, codenamed "Thaksin 283", against communist insurgents in the province. The operation was later extended to cover Ban Ta Khun and Phanom Districts in Surat Thani and Thap Phud District in Phang Nga, he added. Government troops seized a number of weapons from communist guerrillas during the offensive which also prompted a large number of communist sympathisers to surrender to the government, according to the deputy commissioner of the provincial bureau. He said that before the communist meeting, government agents had filed reports that communist insurgents planned to attack government outposts in several sensitive areas including Khlong Thom District in Krabi, and Thab Phud District in Phang Nga. The intelligence reports prompted the Fourth Police Provincial Bureau to reinforce and put the outposts on full alert, he said. "We have given out 500 HK assault rifles from the police arsenal to the outposts and instructed them to construct bunkers around their bases to prepare for the anticipated attacks," he said.

However, the intelligence report has not yet materialized, said Pol Maj Gen Linphit indicating that it could be a story planted by communist elements to divert the attention of the authorities from the CPT's plan to organize the crucial meeting.

He said that the headquarters of the outlawed party was believed to be situated in an area straddling Surat Thani and Chumphon. The CPT has also attempted to expand its activities northwards to link up with the Burmese Communist Party at the Thai-Burmese border in Ranong, he added. The senior police official did not report any change in the leadership of the pro-China party.



TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA IN MOSCOW

OW162156 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 16 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, received in Moscow yesterday Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. Both leaders had arrived in the Soviet capital for the funeral of the late President Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Commander Daniel Ortega informed President Truong Chinh about the latest achievements in national construction in his country and the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. President Truong Chinh reiterated the militant solidarity and full support of the Communist Party, the government and the entire people of Vietnam for the fraternal Nicaraguan people's just struggle. He strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists immediately end all their aggressive moves and acts against Nicaragua and other Latin American countries and withdraw at once all U.S. aggressor troops from Grenada. He also demanded that the U.S. seriously respond to the Nicaraguan Government's goodwill as expressed in the document "Legal Basis for Ensuring Peace and Stability of Central American Nations".

The reception took place in a very warm atmosphere of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

TRUONG CHINH RETURNS FROM ANDROPOV FUNERAL

OW170809 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 17 -- A Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, has returned here after having attended the funeral of the late Soviet President Yuriy V. Andropov. It was met at the presidential palace by Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Huu Tho, Van Tien Dung, To Huu, Do Muoi, Nguyen Duc Tam, Hoang Tung, and other senior party and state leaders. The charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy, Yu.N. Myakotnykh, was present on the occasion.

President Truong Chinh spoke of the delegation's activities in the Soviet Union. He brought out the profound respect and deep mourning of the Soviet people and friends around the world for the late President Yuri V. Andropov. During the mourning days, he said, the Soviet people showed their close unity with and confidence in the C.P.S.U. and their support for the C.P.S.U.'s domestic and foreign policies.

The Vietnamese delegation left Moscow Wednesday. It was farewelled by G.A. Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the C.P.S.U. C.C. and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the C.P.S.U. C.C.; and A.K. Antonov and N.V. Martynov, vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

VOROV, USSR DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW162202 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 16 -- A delegation of the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. led by N.N. Vorov, member of its leading board, today concluded its visit to Vietnam. The delegation had conferred with a delegation of the Vietnamese State Planning Commission led by Dau Ngoc Xuan, deputy chairman of the commission, and several ministries and services concerned. The two sides decided to further the cooperation in the fields of fuel-energy, geology and mining, light industry and local industries, agriculture and food industry, and to broaden goods exchange. The two sides also discussed the Soviet Union's increased assistance to Vietnam in the building of the material and technical infrastructure of socialism for the period of 1986-90.

The Soviet delegation was received by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

KEO CHANDA, PHNOM PENH DELEGATION ARRIVE

OW162158 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 16 -- A delegation of the Phnom Penh Party Committee and People's Revolutionary Committee led by Keo Chanda, secretary of the Party Committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee, arrived here today as guests of the Hanoi Party and People's Committees. It was warmly welcomed by Le Van Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee; Tran Vy, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee; and others. Ambassador Sieng Saran and staff members of the Kampuchean Embassy in Hanoi were present on the occasion.

INDONESIA'S GEN MURDANI CONCLUDES VISIT

OW162136 Hanoi VNA in English 1637 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 16 -- General L.B. Murdani and his party today left Hanoi to visit the Seventh Military Zone and Ho Chi Minh City. They were accompanied by Deputy Minister of National Defence Lt. Gen. Tran Van Quang and the head of the Defence Ministry's Foreign Relations Department, Col. Vu Xuan Vinh. The Indonesian guests were seen off by General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence; Lt Gen. Le Quang Hoa, vice-minister of national defence and general inspector of the Vietnam People's Army; Ha Van Lau, vice-minister for foreign affairs; Trinh Xuan Lang, ambassador to Indonesia; Lt Gen. Phung The Tai, deputy chief of the General Staff; and a large number of high-ranking officers of different arms and services of the V.P.A. Also present on the occasion were Indonesian Ambassador Prasetyo Pujo and the military attache of the embassy, Col. Bantu Ardijijo.

Earlier, the Indonesian delegation called on the Thang Long Division of the Air Force, a hero unit of the V.P.A. In the Seventh Military Zone, the guests were warmly welcomed by Lt Gen. Nguyen Minh Chau, commander of the military zone, and representatives of the Ho Chi Minh City administrator and population. They later called on a naval unit in the city.

This evening, the command of the Seventh Military Zone gave a big reception in honour of the distinguished Indonesian guests. Gen L.B. Murdani expressed his emotion at the hospitality and friendship the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces have accorded him and his party throughout their visit, from Lang Son to Ho Chi Minh City. He said: "We are leaving your country tonight happy to have seen the land, the people and the Armed Forces of Vietnam, our close friends, more clearly than we had expected. I hope that the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of our two countries would be further tightened in the future".

Also today, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach cordially received Gen L.B. Murdani and the other Indonesian guests. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of National Defence Lt Gen Tran Van Quang and Ambassador to Indonesia Trinh Xuan Lang.

#### LE DUC BINH LEADS DELEGATION ON GDR VISIT

OW162324 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 16 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Le Duc Binh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and deputy head of its Commission for Organization, has paid a visit to the German Democratic Republic at the invitation of the Central Committee of the socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.).

While there, the delegation exchanged experiences with the Personnel Commission, the Propaganda Commission and the Karl Marx Party School, of the S.E.D. Central Committee, and the Party Committee of Berlin. It also visited Potsdam Province. It was warmly received by Horst Dohls, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the S.E.D. Central Committee.

#### THAILAND ASKED TO REPATRIATE SHIPWRECKED SOLDIERS

OW162150 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 16 -- Vietnam has asked Thailand to help repatriate five Vietnamese soldiers whose boat hit a reef and was drifted to Thailand's sea. The request was made by Nguyen Cong Khanh, deputy head of the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, who met with Chirasak Muthitaphon, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Thai Embassy in Hanoi today.

Nguyen Cong Khanh said that on January 2, 1984, five Vietnamese soldiers on a food supply mission to the garrison of Vietnam's Hon Khoai Island were returning to the mainland when their boat hit a reef and was heavily damaged. On Jan 12, a Thai fishing ship spotted the boat and towed it to Pakpanang District in Nakhon Province of Thailand, where the five were handed over to the local Thai police. At the request of the Thai Immigration Authority, a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from Bangkok interviewed the Vietnamese soldiers and concluded that they were victims of an accident.

Nguyen Cong Khanh asked Thailand to help repatriate the five at an early date in conformity with the humanitarianism and international practice observed by the maritime countries.

VFF CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PENARY MEETING

OW162346 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 16 -- The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front held a plenary meeting, the second since its second congress, in Ho Chi Minh City on Feb. 15 and 16 under the chairmanship of President Huynh Tan Phat and members of its presidium. The participants observed a minute of silent respect in memory of the late Soviet President Yu. V. Andropov.

The meeting heard Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the V.F.F. Central Committee, brief on the main contents of the resolution of the 5th Party C.C. Plenum, especially the orientation and socioeconomic tasks for 1984 and the targets to be attained in 1985.

The meeting decided to promote the front's work in order to unite all strata of the population in the emulation movement to boost production and economization and successfully fulfill the 1984 and 1985 plans, as well as to beef up the defence capabilities and defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage by the enemy.

The meeting voiced full support for the fair and reasonable proposals put forth by the eighth conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries aimed at ensuring peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The meeting also voiced full support for the principled stand of the Soviet Union as expounded in the Jan 1, 1984 statement of the late President Yuri V. Andropov and in the Feb 13-14, 1984 statements of General Secretary K.U. Chernenko who made constructive proposals in the name of world peace and security.

NHAN DAN ON COMMEMORATING ANNIVERSARIES

BK161300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Feb 84

[NHAN DAN 16 February editorial: "Initiate a Seething, Widespread, and Continuous Revolutionary Movement in Advancing Toward Major Anniversaries"]

[Text] Our Vietnamese nation is a heroic nation. This heroic tradition, under our party's leadership, has been developed to a high degree as evidenced by the glorious undertakings and brilliant exploits of our people over the past half century and more. These are marvelous epics, a legitimate source of pride, a great source of happiness, a valuable asset, and an inexhaustible source of spiritual strength for our party and people, as well as glorious contributions to the revolutionary cause of mankind as a whole.

Significant anniversaries of major events in our nation's history over the past 55 years will be celebrated in 1984 and 1985, the great significance of which has been expounded in the party Central Committee Political Bureau resolution. These historical dates mark important events, major milestones, and marvelous turning points of our people's protracted and difficult revolutionary struggle. They range from the founding day of our party, which was founded, educated, and trained by respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, to the founding day of our Army, the August revolution, and the founding day of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. These dates also range from the Dien Bien Phu victory, which ended the invasion of French colonialism, to the liberation of Saigon, for national salvation which successfully terminated the anti-U.S. resistance, and then to the victory over the war of aggression by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.



Our nation's history is as beautiful as a flower garden in spring and as clear as a mirror. Vietnam's will and spirit is to sacrifice everything rather than to lose the country and live in slavery, to fulfill all missions, to overcome all difficulties, and to defeat all enemies. The great happiness of the Vietnamese is to have a fatherland, a leading party, a nation with heroic traditions, and such a glorious history.

In the past 3 years the revolution in our country has undergone big trials and created a new situation. Our national economy, being correctly directed, is developing in an upward trend and is gradually becoming stabilized one aspect at a time, thereby creating the prerequisites for new steps of development. A new impetus and a new vitality are emerging everywhere and among the laboring people, who are collective masters. New products and new projects have continued to come into existence. New work methods, new creative experiences, and new positive factors have emerged from north to south and from the lowlands to the mountainous regions. Our people and our country, far from being upset, strangled, and weakened as hoped for by the enemy, are steadily advancing toward socialism with a combined strength, a sense of collective mastery, and a spirit of self-reliance.

Never before have the position and strength of our people and the peoples of Indochina been so firm and strong as at present. However, this is only the initial result as our people's revolutionary path is still fraught with difficulties and ordeals. Various socioeconomic targets set forth by the Fifth CPV Congress and party Central Committee plenums require great efforts from our entire party and people throughout the country. Our immediate tasks are complex and heavy. They are aimed at stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and the people's daily lives and at consolidating national security and defense.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialists are brazenly carrying out activities against our people. The class struggle on the worldwide scale is being conducted very fiercely. Under all circumstances, our people are determined to surge forward to carry out triumphantly the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

Firmly grasping the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing the workers right to collective mastery, simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, and using combined strength are tasks which can ensure our success. No difficulty, hardship, or dangerous act of the enemy can weaken our people's ironlike will to build a prosperous, strong, and secure Vietnamese socialist nation. This great cause requires our people throughout the country to develop the revolutionary tradition and heroism, work selflessly, and contribute their ability and intelligence to building a powerful nation. A nation which has been built and defended with the flesh and blood of countless fallen heroes.

We must live, work, study, and struggle in such a way as to be worthy of the nation's glorious venture; the noble revolutionary tradition; the esteemed and beloved President Ho Chi Minh; and the heroic party, Armed Forces, and people.

In commemorating our major anniversaries, let us stir up a seething, widespread, and continuous revolutionary movement; score achievements in production and practicing thrift; and increase the productivity and fruits of labor to triumphantly fulfill the socioeconomic targets of the 1981-85 plan, strengthen the all-people national defense, enhance vigilance, foil the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and maintain political security, social order, and safety. Commemorating these anniversaries, we must also launch a great movement among our party cadres and members, workers, civil servants, youths, and the armed forces to foster revolutionary ethics and quality, build a civilized lifestyle, and work diligently and creatively. We must work upon reaching working age. We must work wherever the fatherland needs us. We must work with discipline, technical knowledge, and high productivity. We must protect socialist property, fight bravely, and lead a healthy and simple life in a civilized manner to be worthy of being a citizen of the heroic Vietnamese socialist nation.

Our entire party and people throughout the country, with their enthusiasm and revolutionary tradition, must concentrate their thinking, sentiments, and revolutionary acts on fulfilling our sacred and lofty objectives: All for the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness.

#### VAN TIEN DUNG VISITS 9TH MILITARY REGION

BK150652 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, and minister of national defense visited the 9th Military Region 8-11 February to attend the party committee conference, cordially met with officers of the military region, and visited Hau Giang Province's Party Committee. Attending this 9th Military Region party committee conference were military officers and secretaries of party committees of provinces in the region.

The senior general spent time working with the region's Party Committee and command, reviewing achievements in the 1983 military task, and discussing basic problems of the 1984 military task and orientations in carrying out these tasks. Speaking to officers of various echelons of the region's armed forces on the general and military tasks of the region, the senior general pointed out that in recent years, especially in 1983, under the party leadership and together with eight provinces in the Mekong River Delta, the 9th Military Region Armed Forces have fulfilled the tasks in their areas and satisfactorily carried out their international obligations thereby achieving results and progress in many aspects, enhancing combat strength, and further consolidating the all-people national defense.

On behalf of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, the senior general highly valued and commended officers and combatants of the region for their great efforts in consistently maintaining the determined-to-win impetus of the VPA despite numerous difficulties, and in enhancing the glorious tradition of the people of various nationalities in the southernmost region of the fatherland. The comrade conveyed to provincial party and people's committees, sectors, mass organizations, and the people, the Armed Forces' sincere thanks for their enthusiasm and wholehearted attention to the cause of strengthening the armed forces and consolidating national defense.

In analyzing all aspects of the characteristics, position, role, and task of the region as part of the country's national defense and economic system, the senior general clearly pointed out orientations for tasks concerning organization, defense, and socialist construction which are aimed at exploiting and developing the potentials and strengths of the region, and at accelerating all tasks to promote its military strength and capability. The comrade pointed out: The region must thoroughly understand and satisfactorily distinguish the dialectical relationship between the region building task and the international obligation task; between foiling the multifaceted war of sabotage and readiness to cope with wars of aggression under all circumstances; and between consolidation of all-people national defense and the building of the eight provinces' economies.

The senior general stressed: The region must broadly strengthen its armed forces to match the characteristics, situation, and task of the region. The comrade spent some time pointing out the significance of organizing the people's armed forces in a region with a powerful strength such as the 9th Military Region.

The senior general instructed the region's armed forces to pay close attention to the situation of the class struggle, the struggle between the two paths, and the building of the region in conjunction with the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. He urged the region to set a good example in carrying out socialist transformation, contributing to comprehensively, firmly, and effectively fulfilling the region's military task. The comrade urged the region to firmly grasp the main causes of all problems, enhance the leadership ability and fighting strength of various party organizations, foster and comprehensively improve the ability and quality of the contingent of officers, and strengthen their solidarity and singlemindedness to fulfill the assigned tasks.

The senior general finally urged officers of various echelons to implement the directive of esteemed party General Secretary Le Duan, develop the people's right to collective mastery, mobilize the combined strengths of the entire military region, and fulfill the important task of building a comprehensively strong military region. He urged the region, right from the Tet days and with the impetus of the new year, to launch a seething emulation movement to score new achievements in combat and combat readiness and in studying and working in order to welcome the major commemorative days of 1984-85.

#### BRIEFS

MINH HAI GRAIN PROCUREMENT -- As of late January, Minh Hai Province had procured over 107,000 metric tons of grain for the 10th-month crop, or almost 50 percent of the year plan norm. The province's Party Committee recently held a meeting with sectors concerned to discuss measures to accelerate the grain obligation task, especially after the lunar new year, to quickly fulfill the province's set plan norm. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Feb 84 BK]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE -- Hau Giang Province has so far harvested 215,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, or 65 percent of the cultivated area. Due to the slow pace of harvest, the province collected 57,000 metric tons of paddy less than the corresponding period last year, or only 30 percent of this year's grain obligation plan norm. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Feb 84 BK]

AUSTRALIAHAWKE, HAYDEN CONDOLENCES ON ANDROPOV'S DEATH

BK110708 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] In a statement in Beijing, Mr Hawke called for a peaceful transition in the Soviet leadership following the death of Mr Andropov. Mr Hawke said he had sent a message to the Soviet prime minister, Mr Tikhonov, expressing his sympathy at the death of the Soviet president.

Mr Hawke expressed his hope that the new Soviet leader would be committed to the process of peace and the reduction of tensions between East and West.

The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, also extended his condolences to the government and people of the Soviet Union. Mr Hayden said that Mr Andropov's time in power had been short and for much of it he had been afflicted by illness, but he had carried a heavy burden of leadership at a time of strain and difficulty in the international situation.

Message to USSR

BK150201 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Australia has told the Soviet Union it looks forward to a continuing improvement in relations. The message was passed on by the Australian treasurer, Mr Keating, who went to Moscow for the funeral of former Soviet leader, President Andropov. Mr Keating said afterwards he believed Australia's representation at the funeral had been noted and appreciated. The treasurer, who cut short a visit to Paris to fly to Moscow, said he had already briefly met the new Soviet leader, Mr Chernenko.

The Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has said he hopes the change of leadership in Moscow may lead to better relations between the Soviet Union and the West. Mr Hayden added that he had substantial reason to believe that the Soviet Union would like to resume East-West nuclear arms control talks in the near future.

YUGOSLAVIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

BK150204 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Yugoslavia's foreign minister, Mr Mojsov, has arrived in Australia for a 4-day visit. He is meeting federal and Victorian ministers in Melbourne and later flies to the national capital, Canberra. A small group of demonstrators gathered outside a hotel in Melbourne to protest at his arrival, but were kept back by a contingent of police. Demonstrating Croatian nationalists claimed the Yugoslav foreign minister was responsible for the deaths of political prisoners in Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

ASIA BROADCAST TRANSMITTERS -- Radio Australia will soon start testing its rebuilt transmitters on (Cox) Peninsula near Darwin. Final tuning is now being done at the station, which was devastated by a cyclone 10 years ago, and test transmissions should start in about 3 weeks. The station, which has eight aerials between 45 and 100 meters high, is expected to be operational by May. The (Cox) Peninsula station will beam Radio Australia's broadcasts to eastern Indonesia, Southeast Asia, China, and Japan.

[Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Feb 84 BK]



FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW VISIT

BK170804 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja returned to Jakarta from Moscow this afternoon after attending the funeral of Soviet leader Andropov. Upon his arrival at the Kemayoran Airport in a special Pelita Air Service plane, Minister Mokhtar told newsmen that the day before attending the funeral on 14 February, the Indonesian delegation laid a wreath on Andropov's coffin, which was lying in state at the Trade Union central building.

During a reception at the Kremlin after the funeral ceremony, Minister Mokhtar was introduced to the new Soviet leadership, including Konstantin Chernenko, Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, and acting President Vasiliy Kuznetsov. Minister Mokhtar also held a brief talk with Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa. [Passage indistinct]

Besides Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, the Indonesian delegation attending Andropov's funeral consisted of Kharis Suhud, deputy speaker of Parliament; Nan Sutresna, director general of political affairs of the Foreign Affairs Department; and Mohammad Khusin, Indonesian ambassador to the USSR.

GDR DELEGATION DISCUSSES TRADE RELATIONS

BK161159 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 3 Feb 84 p 10

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Thursday -- Indonesian trade to the GDR could be further stepped up in the future because market potential in that country is big enough for Indonesian commodities. This was stated by Darri Salim, director of Foreign Trade Relations of the Department of Trade, to ANTARA in Jakarta on Thursday [2 February] shortly after he received the visiting GDR trade delegation led by the director general of foreign trade of that country, Horst Marx. He said that trade between Indonesia and the GDR at present is very small. Indonesia exports mainly rubber and coffee, while Indonesian imports industrial equipment and fertilizers from the GDR. In order to step up trade between the two countries, the GDR is being urged to take part in tenders conducted by the Indonesian Government.

Darri Salim, on the occasion, stressed that the Department of Trade will step up the export of a number of priority commodities, such as rubber, coffee, plywood, and ready-made garments. In this connection, the GDR is expected to be able to step up its purchase of Indonesian commodities. Regarding the counterpurchase, the GDR expects to be given the same privileges as West European countries. As of November 1983, counterpurchase contracts already signed by the GDR only reached \$6,580 million.

Until now the trade balance between Indonesia and the GDR has always been in favor of Indonesia, except in 1982 when Indonesia suffered a deficit. The value of Indonesian export to the GDR in 1979 was registered at \$8,458 million, while Indonesian import from the GDR was \$2,530 or a surplus of \$5,928 million for Indonesia.

The value of Indonesian export to the GDR in 1980 increased to \$13,031 million, while Indonesian import from the GDR was \$4,864 million or a surplus of \$8,167 million for Indonesia. During the third quarter of 1983, the value of Indonesian export to the GDR slightly dropped to \$9,525 million, while Indonesian import from GDR increased to \$8,315 million or a surplus of \$1,210 million for Indonesia.

Darri Salim said that Indonesia-GDR trade relations were conducted on the basis of a trade agreement signed in Berlin on 20 December 1974.

The GDR trade delegation arrived in Indonesia on 1 February for an 8-day visit. The GDR delegation, during a meeting with the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was flanked by GDR ambassador to Indonesia, Werner Petersen.

#### KOMPAS COMMENTS ON ASEAN-INDOCHINESE RELATIONS

BK160422 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "No Conflict Between ASEAN and Vietnam"]

[Text] Efforts toward resolving the Kampuchean problem still have not progressed from previous years. There was nothing new in the joint communique issued by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries last Sunday [30 January]. There was only a slight change in the attitude of the Indochinese countries, particularly Vietnam, concerning their international role.

Their international role lies within the context of their proposal calling for an agreement between Indochina and ASEAN. The implementation of this agreement should be guaranteed and supervised by the international community. This agreement constitutes the foundation for a gradual settlement of all conflicts between ASEAN and Indochina.

There was no mention of the Kampuchean problem in the proposal. In fact, ASEAN never considers itself at conflict with Indochina, particularly Vietnam. ASEAN even offered to cooperate with Vietnam during the ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Kuala Lumpur in 1975.

ASEAN is not at war with or hostile toward the Indochinese countries; it is the PRC and the CGDK which are in conflict with Vietnam. ASEAN wants only Vietnam to respect Kampuchean sovereignty and in this way allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own government. Respecting Kampuchean sovereignty should also mean that Vietnam must withdraw all its troops from that country.

ASEAN considers the present Heng Samrin regime as not having been established by the Kampuchean people themselves, but created by Vietnam and, for this reason, it must be guarded by some 150,000 Vietnamese troops and civilians. Vietnam's massive presence in Kampuchea and the resistance mounted by the CGDK seriously disturb the stability of Southeast Asia and do not support the desire to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. Vietnam's massive involvement in Kampuchea also provides ample opportunity to the Soviet Union to deploy its military might in the Indochina region, as can already be witnessed in Cam Ranh and Da Nang. Vietnam also becomes more powerful through its alliance with the Soviet Union, which could give strong support to Vietnam in its military operations. ASEAN's pressure against Vietnam to leave Kampuchea as soon as possible was actually motivated by sympathy for Vietnam, so as to make it not too dependent on the Soviet Union. It would be a pity if its independence, gained through many years of hard struggle and many human sacrifices, was at the last moment undermined by its dependency on Moscow.

Would it not be better for Indochina, particularly Vietnam, to shift its orientation and dependency from the Soviet Union to Southeast Asia? As a first step toward this end, Vietnam should gradually withdraw its troops from Kampuchea -- from one region at this time and from another region at another time -- while holding dialogues with all forces in Kampuchea as called for by Prince Sihanouk? As president of the CGDK, Prince Sihanouk does not object to the participation of Heng Samrin in the dialogue. However, of course, the dialogue must be held without the threat of arms.

ASEAN, as well as the international community, would definitely not object to the holding of such dialogues. On the contrary, they would be willing to sponsor them, including a call of the PRC not to interfere in the Indochina problem, especially the Kampuchean problem. In this way, there would be no need for Vietnam to get pressure from the north as well as from the south.

We are awaiting the time Vietnam will make the first step toward that end. If it really happens, the desire of Southeast Asia to make the region a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality will be realized.

#### PAPERS VIEW GENERAL MURDANI'S SRV VISIT

BK170437 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 16 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani has stated in Hanoi that Vietnam and Indonesia are now independent and sovereign countries which, besides safeguarding their sovereignty, are also developing their economy and upgrading the people's welfare. Benni Murdani stressed that the key to attaining this goal is stability in the respective countries and a tranquil situation in Southeast Asia.

SINAR HARAPAN in its editorial yesterday expressed the conviction that Gen Benni Murdani during his talks in Hanoi was trying to cultivate a realistic view by stressing the common future. No matter how one looks at it, Vietnam is not part of Eastern Europe but it is located in Southeast Asia. Observers are of the view that as long as the present older leaders remain in power in Hanoi, no realistic adjustment can be expected. Nevertheless we should always make efforts to look to the future. These leaders cannot live forever. Generals Murdani and Van Tien Dung can be grouped into the successor generation. A discussion between them on the common future of Southeast Asia is greatly beneficial. Therefore SINAR HARAPAN urged observers in Bangkok and Singapore to view the visit by Gen Benni Murdani positively for the sake of the common future.

MERDEKA views Gen Murdani's visit as an important step. In light of the various obstacles in the process of development in the region, it is appropriate for Indonesia to lead the situation toward a favorable and constructive development. Between ASEAN and Vietnam there is now an attitude that has yet to be changed regarding a solution to the Kampuchean issue. Indonesia, as an ASEAN member, cannot evade such a perspective. As a country which follows the nonaligned principles and an independent and active policy, however, Indonesia should exploit its views to lead the situation in the right direction.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY ON MAHATHIR-PREM TALKS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK161109 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Two ASEAN leaders, the prime minister of Malaysia, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, and the prime minister of Thailand, General Tan Sri Prem, have concluded that progress achieved by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the growing stature of its leader, prince Norodom, in the international community of nations are very encouraging. This conclusion was reached after hour-long talks yesterday in Kuala Lumpur between the two leaders. Gen Tan Sri Prem is currently on an official visit to Malaysia, and the talks were mainly focussed on the Kampuchean situation.

The two leaders are further encouraged by the successes of the coalition government forces recently. As the consequence, they are of the view that the situation is favorable for continuing the diplomatic efforts to secure more support for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. This does not mean that ASEAN had not received enough support. Support is more than ample. The majority of the member nations of the United Nations had voted in favor of the ASEAN-sponsored resolution on the Kampuchean issue in the UN General Assembly year after year. But what is not forthcoming is the positive response from Hanoi which continues to maintain an intransigent stand. [words indistinct] not prepared to risk losing any Vietnamese influence of presence in Kampuchea. It has refused to accept an ASEAN solution, what is the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and then an internationally supervised election for the Kampuchean people to give the mandate to a government of their own choice.

The reason behind ASEAN's call for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops before the holding of the election is to ensure that the Kampuchean people will be able to cast their votes without any fear or intimidation. This, Hanoi is not willing to do. The only logical explanation for this is that Hanoi is afraid that to accept ASEAN's conditions, the Heng Samrin regime, which it has installed by military force, will be rejected by the Kampuchean people. This will mean the end of any influence over Kampuchean affairs.

As things now stand, the stalemate over the Kampuchean problem between ASEAN and Vietnam will continue. ASEAN has done all it can through diplomatic means for a peaceful solution. But in the long run the stalemate can be broken if the countries that support ASEAN stand on the Kampuchean issue back up their votes in the UN General Assembly with deeds. What this means is not action that will lead to a military confrontation, but action that will hurt Vietnam economically. This does not mean that aid should not be provided as it is now being done through the various UN agencies. But, it has to be ensured that such aid would only benefit the Kampuchean people instead of the Vietnamese economy. There will then come a time when Moscow, which now shoulders burden of the Vietnamese economy, will either be unable to afford it or find that it is futile to continue to do so without any gains to show for it. Time is on the ASEAN side, and Hanoi must realize this and come to an accommodation with ASEAN, the sooner the better in the interest of a peaceful environment where countries in the region could concentrate on economic development.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON NEED FOR SATELLITE

BK021342 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] The minister of information, Datuk Sri Adib Adam, says Malaysia needs a satellite of its own to channel information within the country as well as overseas. He says the expansion of communications and information through this means will strengthen national integration and international relations. The utilization of the technology should not be restricted to domestic purposes only but also to ensure that Malaysia plays an effective role in the international arena. The minister was speaking at a news conference on his return home after attending the conference of information ministers from nonaligned countries in Jakarta.



VER COMMENTS ON NEW BASE AGREEMENTS WITH U.S.

OW161309 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Philippine-American relations have entered another milestone with the implementation of three newly signed base agreements beneficial to the Philippines. This statement was made today by General Fabian Ver, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief-of-staff in a separate speech marking the fifth anniversary of Philippine sovereignty over Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base.

Ver spoke first in Subic, where he was guest of honor, and then flew to Clark to fulfill a similar engagement. The AFP chief mentioned the government's assumption of customs, immigration, and quarantine functions in both bases, acceptance by the U.S. of tax-withholding measures affecting Filipino base employees, and the creation of the new military bases agreement joint committee as a forum to resolve issues affecting RP [Republic of the Philippines] bases and U.S. facilities command.

EDITORIAL ON U.S. CONGRESS AID CONDITIONS

HK161254 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 16 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Alien Dictation"]

[Text] The proposed \$900-million economic and security assistance to the Philippines by President Ronald Reagan should not be the subject of politics. This appears to be the direction being taken by the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives. The Democrats could hurt Philippine-American relations more than they would hurt the Republican administration of Mr Reagan whom they hope to topple in November.

Mr Reagan asked for an \$84-million increase in the five-year assistance package because he is aware of the vital and strategic importance of this country in South-East Asia. The aid package becomes more important when one realizes that Soviet bases in Vietnam are within striking distance of the Philippines and vice versa.

What is sometimes hard to understand is why the U.S. Government funnels large amounts of assistance to some Central American or Mideast countries now in the grip of civil war while a peaceful Philippines must continue to receive meager handouts because a minority party in control of the House of Representatives would condition such assistance to the holding here of clean and orderly elections in May.

It would seem that the Philippines, a former ward of the American government, has always been taken for granted despite the fact that among the peoples of the world, the Filipinos most appreciate the American system of democracy and government. When will some Americans stop dictating to the government of this sovereign nation?

MARCOS ON ANDROPOV DEATH, RELATIONS WITH USSR

Sends Condolence

HK110418 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] President Marcos has expressed the condolence of the Filipino people to the Soviet Government and people on the untimely death of President Andropov.

The president said, brief as the tenure of President Andropov may have been, it shall be remembered for his firm and steady pursuit of a policy of peace among nations. The president said the fact that events [words indistinct] in a manner that tended to negate his efforts for the reduction of nuclear forces and strategic forces will not minimize the impact of his personal passion and dedication toward detente, so that valuable resources could be better used for social and economic development, not only of the Soviet Union but of the Third World.

President Marcos said, as the new leadership assumes the burden of guiding the great USSR, it is our hope and prayer that the labors begun by President Andropov for meaningful entente and cooperation will soon bear fruit, for at no time in the history of mankind is the need to achieve peace greater than today.

The president ended his message of condolence saying, in this hour of the bereavement of the Soviet people, we convey once more our profound expression of sympathy and friendship for their continued stability and progress.

#### Sees No Change in Relations

HK120033 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that he does not perceive any change in Philippine-Soviet relations with the death of President Yuriy Andropov. Replying to a newsman's question during a planeside interview upon his arrival at Luacan Airport from Pangasinan, the president said he does not think there would be much change, the policies are basic, and the small countries, whether belonging to the free bloc or the democratic bloc or the communist bloc, are all aiming at one thing, and that is to maintain peace in the world today, because at no other period in the history of the world is there a need for a prudent and cautious approach to the tensions that may explode into war.

Asked about a Philippine representative to the funeral of the Soviet leader, the president said the Soviet Union probably may not encourage any heads of state to go there, so in all possibility, they will await a representative who may come from the nearest embassy in Europe. [sentence as heard]

#### MARCOS TO ATTEND BRUNEI INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION

OW161317 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The president has accepted the invitation to attend the independence day celebration of Brunei on February 23d. While in Brunei, the president is expected to hold bilateral talks with the heads of delegations from ASEAN countries. Attending the freedom day rites in Brunei are the heads of state of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and Thailand. The ASEAN heads of state were invited by Brunei's King, Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah.

#### VIRATA OPTIMISTIC ON IMF STANDBY CREDIT

OW151519 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Prospects are bright that the current RP-IMF talks will come up with positive results within a week's time. This was stressed today by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who also reiterated the need for Filipinos to change lifestyles and to continue their belt tightening. Philip Tan Reports.

[Begin recording] [Tan] Prime Minister Cesar Virata is expecting a possible breakthrough in the current negotiations between the government's financial panel and an International Monetary Fund mission over a possible standby credit from the World Bank. If you will recall, the Philippines applied for a standby credit of about \$650 million to support the country's trade financing requirements. Virata hinted of a positive progress in the current talks but refused to give added details.

The prime minister was guest of honor and speaker at the induction of a newly elected board of directors and officers of the Kapisanan Ng Mga Broadcaster Sa Philippines [KBP] at the Century Park Sheraton. In his speech, Virata reiterated the need to establish new levels of economic activity with certain modifications against wasteful and unnecessary consumption.

[Virata] Our basic essentials will always be provided because this has become our top priority. But I think we must realize that there are some things which we have begun to like but we cannot still afford.

[Tan] the prime minister inducted into office newly elected officers of the KBP as well as members of the KBP's (?standard) authority.

Those inducted were Attorney (Felipe Medina, Jr), chairman of the board; (Yobolo Verzola), vice chairman and vice president for television; (Andre Khan), president; (Mike Enriquez), executive vice president; (Bulur Ilustre), vice president for radio; (Leo Aranda), secretary; Colonel (Ruben Siron), treasurer; and (Litoi Yabuk), (Ben Manalang), (Siro Sonco), and (Reno Bacilio) as members of the board. (Fred McDaniel) led the inductees as chairman of the (?Standard) Committee, whose members included (Henry Camoy) (Renada Lobrok), (Ray Padroche), and (Emilia Tuazon), (Benjamin descansuara), and (Graciano Grozun). [end recording]

The prime minister also called on the KBP to help, through media, in making the people more aware of the need to change habits and attitudes in keeping with the times.

#### LAUREL STOPPED FROM LEAVING PHILIPPINES FOR U.S.

OW170557 Hong Kong AFP in English 0535 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Manila, Feb 17 (AFP) -- Salvador Laurel, president of the opposition United Democratic Nationalist Organization [UNIDO] was stopped from leaving for the United States at Manila International Airport today, his office announced. Speaking to newsmen, Mr Laurel's personal secretary Lucy Bueser alleged that airport security personnel placed a pistol in his luggage as an excuse to prevent him from boarding his San Francisco-bound Pan-American flight.

Shortly before the incident, Mr Laurel held a press conference in Manila to announce that UNIDO -- the umbrella group for 12 political parties -- would participate in the May 14 National Assembly elections. About two weeks ago, Mr Laurel testified before the commission probing the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino that Mrs Imelda Marcos, powerful wife of President Ferdinand Marcos, had twice warned him that Mr Aquino would die if he should return to Manila from the U.S. Mr Aquino, 50, was shot dead seconds after a military escort brought him down a commercial aircraft last August 21. He had just ended three years of self-exile in the U.S. to spearhead the opposition.

Mr Laurel, 54, was a close political colleague of Mr Aquino besides being a boyhood chum. Before leaving his residence this morning, he jokingly told newsmen he might be stopped at the airport.

REPORTAGE ON BATASAN BOYCOTT, PARTICIPATION

## Boycott Formally Launched

HK161436 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] The move to boycott the Batasan elections in May was formally launched midnight of February 14, the deadline set by opposition groups for President Marcos to meet their demands.

Agapito Aquino announced the decision amidst a blaze of fireworks honking of horns, and chants of "Boycott! Boycott!" in a rally and vigil held at Ugarte field in Makati. Leaders of various sectors who spoke during the rally said that since Marcos has not granted any of the six conditions for their participation in the elections, the next move would be to boycott it.

The six conditions include: repeal of the presidential power to make laws; immediate repeal of certain decrees that "violate human rights"; concurrence of the Batasang Pambansa, by a 2/3 vote, as a condition to placing the country under martial law; confirmation by the Batasan of appointments of high government officials; general amnesty and release of all political prisoners; and electoral reforms like accreditation of the genuine opposition, demilitarization of the electoral process, appointment of independent-minded individuals to the Commission on Elections, establishment of a new voters' list, and equal access to media.

Lorenzo Tanada, chairman of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NA), said in a written statement that there is "no other honorable and logical action to take than to conduct a vigorous campaign to boycott the May elections." Tanada was reportedly not feeling well so he sent his son, Bobby Tanada, to speak on his behalf. The elder Tanada said the refusal of Marcos to grant the demands means the Batasan will remain a "rubber stamp, ineffective, useless, and a mere ornamental legislative body." He pointed out that P (peso) 142 million is spent yearly for the Batasan's operation and maintenance.

Marcos, according to Tanada, still retains the "arbitrary power" to issue preventive detention action orders or PDA's since he merely suspended them. "The indispensable preconditions to a free, honest and clean elections, will not be there. No man in his senses should participate," said Tanada.

Unity. He also expressed hope that the unity of the opposition groups that signed the open letter to President Marcos calling for meaningful elections is maintained. Some bishops, priests and religious of the diocese of Imus, Cavite, also joined the NA in its boycott stand. In their "declaration of conscience," they said the boycott option "rejects the foreign-induced scheme to forestall and appease a surging nationalist movement."

The priests and nuns said the elections are a "U.S.-sponsored scheme to stabilize the present regime at a time of great political unrest." They also offered their "time, talent and treasure" in the pursuit of an "alternative to establish free and democratic society."

The six-hour rally, which started at 6 p.m., featured protest songs, skits which satirized the administration and poetry reading in between speeches explaining the issues behind the boycott move. Over 5,000 people came to listen, seated in the grassy Makati field, attention focused on the makeshift stage where slides depicting the present economic and political conditions were shown.



## New Group to Boycott Polls

OW161424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 16 Feb 84

[By Eduardo Lacson]

[Excerpt] Manila, Feb 16 (AFP) -- A new grouping of non-political organizations opposed to President Ferdinand Marcos today said it would launch tomorrow a countrywide drive for a boycott of the May 14 National Assembly elections.

The Nationalist Alliance, which groups 18 organizations, represents supporters of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino, women, students, professionals, executives, businessmen, workers and artists. The alliance, which announced marches, rallies and demonstrations, said a boycott of the May 14 elections would avert a radicalization of the people and prevent more violent dissent. The alliance said it would kick off its drive with a massive rally in a square of central Manila tomorrow afternoon.

Other militant organizations and political parties, arguing that Mr Marcos had failed to comply with a package of conditions for opposition participation in the coming polls within the deadline set midnight Tuesday have also closed the door to participation.

Last month the opposition took full-page newspaper advertisements giving Mr Marcos until Tuesday to relinquish his law-making and arrest powers, strengthen the National Assembly, institute electoral reforms, abolish severe national-security laws, free political prisoners and restore press freedom.

Mr Marcos has snubbed most of the demands. He agreed only to a new registration of voters and suspension of his arrest powers until after the election period, and indicated he would appoint two new members to the election watchdog commission.

At the press conference held after the alliance leadership met here to finalize plans, Noel Tolentino, one of the leaders, said: "If the people's will is frustrated in this election, there could be greater violence." He was referring to the widely held belief within the anti-Marcos opposition that no elections under the present regime could be clean and honest.

Should the boycott campaign succeed, the alliance would then shift to "confrontational political strategies" which would require mass civil disobedience actions, he added. This would take the form of non-payment of taxes, general strikes and other mass actions that would paralyze normal daily life in a bid to force Mr Marcos out of office, he said.

On whether such a shift might not trigger reprisals from the government, Mr Tolentino said "we're willing to suffer the consequences." As Irmo Tripon, another alliance chieftain, added: "The Filipino must pay for what he wants (freedom); otherwise he can keep his chains in silence."

## UNIDO To Participate

OW170443 Hong Kong AFP in English 0501 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Manila Feb 17 (AFP) -- The main opposition grouping today announced it would participate in the National Assembly elections in May, but added it may reverse its decision if they saw no indication of a "clean, orderly and honest election."

Salvador Laurel, the president of the United Democratic Organization (UNIDO) told newsmen it decided to participate because it "recognizes the importance of the coming polls in defusing the danger of violence of civil war" and the "overwhelming consensus" for participation expressed by UNIDO leaders all over the country. UNIDO, umbrella group for 12 political parties, had decided to defer its decision two days ago just hours before the February 14 deadline set by the combined opposition for president Ferdinand Marcos to give in to six demands although it hinted that the trend was for participation.

The combined opposition, including some members of UNIDO had signed a manifesto last month asserting it would boycott the elections unless six demands were met. In "a call for a meaningful election" they demanded that Mr Marcos relinquish his lawmaking and arrest powers, strengthen the National Assembly, institute electoral reforms, abolish tough national security laws, free political prisoners and restore press freedom.

In announcing UNIDO's decision, Mr Laurel said that it was very hard for the opposition to campaign for a boycott. He said they had campaigned for a boycott of the 1981 presidential elections but found it "difficult so much so they said our candidate was Mr Boycott."

Mr Laurel announced UNIDO's decision before he left for the United States where he was scheduled to talk before U.S. -based opposition groups. He also said he would meet with opposition leaders there, among them former Senator Jovito Salonga, to thrash out some problems, specifically the party squabble in the opposition liberal party.

## Three Other Parties To Vote

OW161402 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Three opposition parties are said to take part in the forthcoming Batasan polls if one condition is met by the government. UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] PDP [Philippine Democratic Party], and Laban [Lakas Ng Bayan] are seeking a revamp of the Commission on Elections. Former Senator Ernesto Maceda bared this condition in a speech this noon before the Quezon City Thursday club at the Sulu Hotel. And Luchi Cruz was there:

[Begin recording] [Cruz] Speaking in his capacity as the party's campaign manager for Metro Manila, Maceda referred to the boycott stance as a plight of hopelessness. What is needed he said as a vigilant citizenry and a trustworthy Comelec [Commission on Elections].

[Maceda] Maybe two, or three, or four commissioners will not be able to outvote the others. But at least from the point of view of convincing the international community and the foreign press that there has been some anomaly not widespread alteration of the election results, we will have competent people as witnesses -- two, three, or four commissioners in the Comelec who will say this is what we saw, this is not hearsay, we saw this ourselves.

[Cruz] Maceda denied the allegations that the opposition is unprepared for the coming polls. He stressed that they will be ready to fight when they have decided to do so. He also announced that Salvador P. Lopez will be heading the party's ticket for Quezon City, the line-up of which also includes Dr. (Bertromulo) former (Concon) delegates (Tito Gengona), (Naprama), assemblyman (Kitapad Dlimercado) among others. In an open forum following his speech, Maceda also clarified the rift between (Liberal Party) leader (Jovito Salonga) and himself. He said that there must have been a shift in the (Solonga's) position before and after the LP convention called by (Evastrada Calal) Sunday. [end recording]

#### Divided Opposition

HK170049 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The united opposition, which has 12 political parties grouped under its umbrella, is not so united yet on the issue of boycotting or participating in the May Batasan elections. Former Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw, newly elected president of the Liberal Party, whose election is being questioned by a few other Liberals, said on television the other night that a consensus was still being awaited after the February 14 deadline given by the opposition for the granting of a set of conditions for participation has lapsed. Mrs Kalaw said Butz Aquino has asked former Senator Salvador Laurel, the president of the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] to defer announcement of his position for a few days. But Dr (Immanuel Suriano), former president of the University of the Philippines, said the boycott is in motion.

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